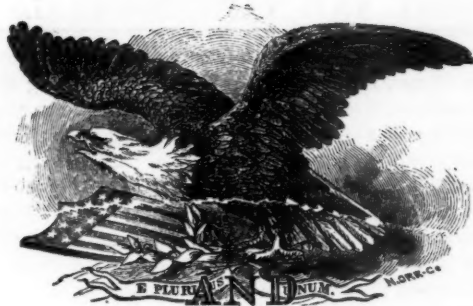


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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

OUR detailed account of last week's operations closed with the story of Tuesday. There had been a pause in the heavy fighting. The wretched condition of the roads had for several days delayed advance. Baggage wagons and caissons sank axle-deep in mud, and neither much profanity nor strong leverage could avail to pry them out, except after great lapse of time. Rapid transfer and massing of infantry was hardly less difficult, and repeated attempts, of which the chief was on the preceding Saturday at daybreak, proved that concerted movements for attack must be for a time relinquished. There was, also, universal bodily exhaustion among the troops, in spite of their admirable temper. It obviously remained, therefore, to employ a few days in rest, refreshment, and preparation. The first necessity was promptly and steadily to clear the camp of wounded; and long trains of ambulances passed day and night over the rough and painful Fredericksburgh road. Multitudes of crippled soldiers, also, dragged themselves slowly in the same direction, running the gauntlet of MOSEBY'S guerrillas, who, still scouring the ground, here and there, on both sides the Rapidan, occasionally pounce upon stragglers or squads of wounded. On Monday, a division of HANCOCK'S Second corps moved off to the position on the right, which had been abandoned by us on Saturday—so hastily abandoned that not only a considerable quantity of small arms and limbers, but even a hospital full of wounded, had been left behind. They easily recovered all the wounded, numbering about a thousand, and brought them off. A commissary train had previously been sent to the same point with five days' rations, and were prepared to find the enemy in possession of the hospital, and a flag of truce necessary. But the enemy had also left the ground. Meanwhile, army wagons kept constant communication with the rear, bringing up commissary stores and ammunition, of which at last a full supply was received. Very large reinforcements also came in. The Secretary of War has announced that "more than 25,000 veteran troops" are already there, and we must add other thousands to express the actual force which has been dispatched to the front, up to the present time. There was much to do in reorganizing and disposing these new troops to the best advantage, filling up the deplorable gaps of ten days' service. Finally, there was busy work in entrenching, wherever entrenchments could be useful; and the troops often labored, in some parts of the line, all night. Reconnoissances were constantly and carefully made, and each movement of the enemy noted.

The troops, meanwhile, were improving in health and spirits. Supplies were kept constant and rations full. Bands played in the evening, and the men learned by congratulatory orders, as well as by camp rumors, of the successes in Virginia and Georgia. Instances of valor also were rehearsed in the camp, and the feeling aroused that promotion would rapidly follow merit. The story of these quieter days now recorded, not only shows the great use, as well as necessity, of

the pause in battle, but will also furnish a record for similar days yet to come. The condition of the roads and fields, now so greatly improved, may be again reduced to impracticability. The march of reinforcements will be hindered, subsistence and ammunition trains retarded, and manœuvring for a time difficult or impossible.

On the enemy's part, also, there was much to be gained by a respite in action. He had proportionately as many wounded to care for, and as imminent need of attending to his commissary department, SHERIDAN'S raid causing him temporary annoyance. He also kept a careful watch on his active foe. He continued to entrench himself busily, still holding Spottsylvania, encircling it with a network of defences, and adding new rifle-pits and abattis to his old and strong fortifications, already bristling with artillery. He showed a bold front, and displayed his strength so ostentatiously as to give rise to an occasional rumor that he would not stand to fight his decisive battles on this ground. He paid little attention to the shells which were now and then sent on errands of inquiry to various parts of his line.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the Army had become refreshed, strengthened, and fully supplied, and the miry roads improved by the clear and fine weather. It was accordingly determined to again attack the enemy, and strong reconnoissances were made. Our constant effort had been at Spottsylvania, as in the Wilderness, either to turn the enemy's right, or else, by threatening it dangerously, to force him back against Richmond. To effect this manœuvre, our Army had frequently gained ground to the left. But so palpable had the endeavor become, that it was thought expedient to assail this time the enemy's left flank, partly trusting that he had been induced to reinforce his right in neglect of his left, and partly with a view of subsequent operations again in the old direction. The ground also was unfavorable as yet for another attempt with our left. Tuesday night, therefore, there was moving of troops and of batteries towards the right; but hardly a shell or a rifle-shot disturbed the unwonted peacefulness of the camps. When the new line was formed next morning, it ran as follows, from right to left:—WRIGHT'S Sixth corps, HANCOCK'S Second, BURNSIDE'S Ninth, WARREN'S Fifth. It was the right and centre that were to attack.

At daybreak, cannonading broke out on our right, gradually increasing in severity, and quickly responded to by the enemy. Between 4½ and 5 o'clock a general assault was made by the three right corps. The position in front of the Second corps was a part of that which they had so bravely wrested from the enemy on the preceding Thursday, and in the first line of rifle-pits to be taken were those which had been abandoned by us on Friday. BARLOW'S First division, and GIBBON'S Second, of HANCOCK'S corps, with the CORCORAN Legion, the latter being a part of the Washington reinforcements for the corps, eagerly cleared the open space in front, dashed on the enemy's skirmish line, and drove it back. On their right, but little later, the Second and Third divisions of the Sixth corps no less vigorously moved up. The second line of rifle-pits was carried as briskly as the first, in the midst of a sharp and deadly fire, GIBBON'S Second division, Second corps, rivaling in gallantry the memorable example of BARLOW'S First division on Thursday. Here a formidable barrier interposed. In front, stretched a broad, dense, and almost absolutely impenetrable abattis, behind which riflemen lay, too

secure to be dislodged, and in the rear, a heavy force of artillery. It was almost an ambushade, and so perfect was the defence as to suggest the thought that the skirmish lines in front had been intentionally surrendered, so as to draw our men further in. The impossibility of penetrating further without great slaughter, was at once apparent to the division commanders. The impossibility of standing longer under the murderous sweep of artillery was equally obvious. The troops were withdrawn in good order under a destructive fire, and the assault ceased.

The Ninth corps, meanwhile, had vigorously attacked farther down the line, with POTTER'S division on the right, CRITTENDEN in the centre, and WILCOX on the left. Our whole line was so massed that the corps closely joined each other. The several divisions of the Ninth moved forward across the open so as to form three attacking columns, and at the same time a hot artillery fire broke out, to which the Rebels responded with ardor. General BURNSIDE had fixed his own position so far to the front that several spherical case-shot reached his headquarters, wounding members of his staff. By good fortune the General escaped uninjured, and the headquarters were retired. As on the right, so here, our troops gallantly dashed up to the abattis in spite of every obstacle; but there recoiled, the temporary struggle to surmount it being hopeless. WARREN'S corps, on the left, did not take active part in the engagement, but suffered the loss of a few men by the enemy's shells. At daylight the batteries at this extremity of the line opened briskly on the enemy, and elicited a prompt response. Our strong entrenchments, however, prevented the enemy's fire from being effectual. After an hour the artillery fire here slackened. At ten o'clock it again broke out in great severity, but no advance of infantry was made at either line, except the employment of a regiment of sharpshooters to operate against the enemy's gunners, and to counteract the designs of the enemy, who was picking off our own cannoners.

By eleven o'clock, the assault was abandoned, and all the troops recalled to their original position. It had promised no little success. For several days our main forces had been withdrawn from fronting the point attacked, only a strong skirmish line being left. The shifting of corps had been executed briskly, and the attack gallantly conducted under a galling fire. CORCORAN'S Irish legion, though untried, like their comrades in the Second corps behaved handsomely, suffering great loss. GIBBON'S veteran Second division, of course, carried their colors rapidly to the front in gallant style, and on the left, the three divisions of BURNSIDE'S corps (FERRERO'S division of colored troops being in reserve), performed their part of the labor. But it was found that the enemy were perfectly prepared for our reception, and held a strong chain of earthworks, fringed with almost impenetrable abattis. To pierce it would be a hazardous, and probably a desperate task, involving a slaughter of troops beyond comparison with the value of the position. Our loss in the engagement amounted to about 1,200, and the exposure to artillery fire heightened the proportion of dangerous wounds.

The afternoon and evening of Wednesday were quiet, and our line lay as before, our right a little in the rear of the battle-field of the morning, and our left stretching up the declivity on ANDERSON'S farm. During this day, as in the two preceding, the enemy refrained from offensive operations, but held his ground tenaciously.

General GRANT having assured himself by Wednes-

day noon of the enemy's strength at Spottsylvania, immediately put other measures in train than those of attack to accomplish his purpose. On Wednesday night a cavalry force under General TORBERT entered Guinea's Station, a point on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroads, about ten miles in a direct line southeasterly from Spottsylvania, across the Po, and consequently on the right and rear of the enemy's position. The cavalry destroyed the buildings and supplies, the telegraph apparatus, &c. This was only the precursor of a general movement in that direction.

EWELL'S ATTACK ON THURSDAY.

Accordingly, on Thursday, a portion of our right was quietly moved from its position, and began to march across to the left. Meanwhile, the rest of the camp was unusually quiet through the day, supply trains busily flying back and forth from Belle Plain, tardy reinforcements pressing up in force, with the other details of peaceful labor already described. There was little cannonading or musketry, and even the opposing skirmish lines ceased to pick each other off, and here and there indulged rather in friendly exchange of jests and badinage, or of tobacco and coffee. Both camps were in range of the silent batteries, but within our own lines, at least, was easy nonchalance, with some of the ordinary scenes of bivouac. It should seem, however, that marching was already the word of the day, and that the stretch along the enemy's right—which subsequently took place—would soon be initiated. But the enemy interposed his presence in a way to delay for a brief space the prosecution of the flanking movement, if indeed it was assigned for so early a date as Thursday night.

A little after noon of Thursday, EWELL marched a part of his corps, with RHODES' division in the advance, over the Ny River, proceeded completely across our right, accomplishing his purpose the more easily from the withdrawal of our troops already alluded to, and about 5 o'clock struck out of the woods to the Fredericksburgh wagon road in the rear of our right flank. His advance brigade roused the camp by its firing, desultory and scattering at first, and such as might have come from the guerrillas continually infecting that neighborhood, but gradually swelling into greater volume, as his troops arrived and got their artillery in support. Fortunately, the main point of exit was just then less thinly studded with teams than usual, heavier trains of ammunition and commissary stores being between that and the front, and others farther towards Belle Plain. There was an instant stampede of teamsters and ambulance drivers both to front and rear, as the Rebel column swept across the road. Our small force of cavalry was compelled to retire, but dismounted to fight, and to cover the rapid race for camp. The enemy at once took possession of the ambulances and a portion of a train of subsistence within their reach, and showered bullets on the retreating part. Several horses were killed, and the teams stopped, the drivers hastening to escape on foot. Our main force was far in the front. But, fortunately, General TYLER's division of heavy artillery, which had been sent down from the Washington defences but a few days previous, armed as infantry, was near at hand. After some delay General TYLER got his troops into line (Colonel TANNATT's Second brigade of the First Massachusetts and First Maine regiments, being already fighting in advance), and desperately resisted the enemy's progress. Although these troops were mostly unused to fire, and least of all to the unprecedented fury of the present mode of fighting in Virginia, they fell upon the enemy with the utmost bravery, displaying gallantry equal to that of veterans. The first onset of the Rebels was overpowering, but soon KITCHING's brigade moved up in support of TANNATT's, and when the whole of TYLER's division had arrived, they drove the enemy from the road into and through the woods in admirable style. Although ignorant of field service, they had been thoroughly drilled as infantry, and were now so armed. They proved, in fact, quite as available in this surprise, as the older troops, who would undoubtedly have been sent in, had the attack been anticipated.

As soon as possible, BIRNEY's Third division of the Second corps, CRAWFORD's Third division of the Fifth, and RUSSELL's Third division of the Sixth were hurried up in support; but the thorough repulse and discomfiture of the enemy had already been effected by TYLER's division. On the latter their suc-

cess has had an excellent influence. The enemy got few, if any, wagons away, and destroyed nothing of importance, though some horses were shot. The engagement was very rapid, and of short duration; but such were the ardor and dash of our men that they sustained during its continuance a loss of about twelve hundred men. The loss of the First Massachusetts heavy artillery (formerly the Fourteenth infantry) was particularly severe. The enemy's loss was perhaps equal to our own, in killed and wounded, though probably not greater.

To cover their movement on our baggage train, the enemy about 5 o'clock opened a very heavy cannonading against our left, still held by WARREN's Fifth corps. They also advanced as if to test the possession of that extremity of our line, but after a short fight were driven back, and the cannonading ceased.

The attack of EWELL may have arisen from the enemy's surmise of our disposition to flank him once more on his right, being simply an effort to detain us on our old ground. Or, it may have been, as we think it was, principally a cover to aid General LEE in secretly withdrawing from his own position. It is commonly thought, however, that LEE had not fathomed the intention of General GRANT; and if this view be correct, EWELL's immediate attack was also his ultimate object, namely, to get in our rear, cut, permanently or temporarily, communication with Belle Plain, procuring supplies for himself, and so inconveniencing our own as to cause further delay in active movements. The removal of our right, already alluded to, from across the Fredericksburgh road, afforded additional temptation to his project. And he could not have been unmindful that a large part of our cavalry had been of late in the neighborhood of Haxall's, remote from the Army. How near his movement came to successful issue we have already indicated. It certainly seems that we have good fortune, as well as successful generalship, under the auspicious conduct of the new commander. The incautious rattling of the enemy's skirmish line first gave us indication of his movement. His advance were obviously stimulated more by excitement and the prospect of success than anything else, and their vivacity sounded the alarm before a sufficiently strong force could be brought up to make good the surprise. The noise of the musketry speedily aroused our men, and its proximity to our own headquarters gave instant insight to General GRANT of what was occurring. The fresh troops do not appear to have been placed in the fortunate position they occupied, with reference to this sudden détour of the enemy, but were temporarily located there for future assignment, and one old regiment engaged was actually *en route* from Fredericksburgh to camp. The ardor with which, as new and fresh men, TYLER's division rushed into battle, proved the salvation of part of our trains. They held the enemy in check till sufficient other troops could be put in motion, and by them the day was won and the enemy forced to retire in disappointment and chagrin. When, not long after, the whole Army was marched, and the line of supply from Belle Plain stopped, there was no longer anything to fear from an attack on the right flank.

About three o'clock on Friday morning the divisions of the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, which have already been described as relieving TYLER's division, having held the line all night, silently and swiftly entered the woods, and, sweeping through them, attacked the rear of the enemy's column, and cut off about four hundred prisoners, straggling in the woods. The enemy recrossed the Ny and retreated to his camp, and our forces gathered up a large number of dead and wounded left in the space of two miles which we had traversed. The good conduct of the troops and their decided success produced a congratulatory order from General MEADE, dated Friday, May 20th, 8 A. M., by which time the results were known. The remainder of Friday was quiet.

THE MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD.

On Friday night commenced the grand movement, which has just put a new face on the campaign in Virginia. About midnight General TORBERT's division of cavalry left Massaponax Church and advanced to Guinea's Station, whose position has already been described, thence to Guinea's bridge, where the Ny runs into the Po, about a mile southwest of the station. At Downer's bridge, near by, Rebel cavalry were found, threatening the column. A sharp charge

of the Fifth New York cavalry drove them back, and our forces, pushing the enemy from the road, pressed on southerly to Bowling Green, a village fifteen miles southeast of Spottsylvania, and six miles from Guinea's. A little further south, the cavalry still continuing their course, pushing the enemy before them, struck upon Milford Station, and drove out the Rebels, a part of PICKETT's division of EWELL's corps, supported by a battery, capturing 70 men. But the stores lately deposited here by LEE had been removed.

At midnight of Friday, also, the Second corps, which had been moved to the left of our line, as already stated, followed the road of the cavalry, striking Massaponax Church about four o'clock, Guinea's Station on Saturday morning, and finally Bowling Green—reaching the latter point, after a march of about twenty miles, by nightfall of Saturday. The country, when once the column emerged from the dense woods of Spottsylvania, was found to be open, and bore marks of cultivation. The weather was fine but warm, the roads good, and the Army in gay spirits.

Proceeding from Bowling Green, the Second Corps next struck the Mattaponi at Milford's bridge, five miles south of the former place, crossed the river, and formed line in a commanding position about a mile from the bridge. Here, a few hundred Rebel cavalry dashed against BARLOW's division while forming, but discovering in season they were about to capture a Tartar, wheeled and escaped with safety. The enemy's infantry was in strong force in front. During the day of Sunday, the 22d, the corps marched forward and held the ground for a mile or two from the Mattaponi. Milford Station is about forty miles from Richmond.

Meanwhile, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, WARREN's Fifth corps broke camp and followed the Second, encountering cavalry, like its predecessor, near Guinea's, and, like them, driving the enemy back with ease. The Sixth and Ninth followed the Fifth, bringing up the rear, and, on Saturday, the whole Army had left Spottsylvania. Our advance found everywhere that the movement had been anticipated; stores had been removed, and LEE's main army taken from our path. All the corps had more or less skirmishing—that in the rear being at one time quite lively, but no damage or delay was caused. The advance was conducted in a bold and confident style, the corps striking out, with, occasionally, long gaps intervening, causing no little trepidation in some quarters, lest a part of our force should be cut off by an attack of the enemy, while it marched by the flank.

By Sunday, the rapid and at first apparently confused movement had gained palpable consistency, and a sort of line was formed, facing westerly, the Second corps holding the left at Milford Station, and the Fifth the right at Guinea's, with the centre in the direction of Bowling Green. It was already clear to General GRANT that the enemy had entirely abandoned Spottsylvania, and was preceding him in the direction of Hanover Court-House. There was no longer need to hold the ground in our rear, and the whole Army on Monday pushed forward at a rapid rate, and reached the North Anna River in the neighborhood of Jericho Mills. The Second and Fifth corps were in the advance, the latter at the right of the Second. HANCOCK rushed at the enemy's strong position, after briefly reconnoitering its strength, his troops gallantly charging the enemy, while our batteries played into their works. The battle was very severe; but, with a loss of about three hundred men, HANCOCK succeeded in forcing the position. Meanwhile, WARREN's Fifth corps had already crossed higher up, without much difficulty, but were soon attacked with fury and vehemence. Secretary STANTON's dispatch from General GRANT says that WARREN "was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massive firing, either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by HANCOCK the Rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream."

By night, the Second and Fifth corps were both across the river, and the Ninth and Sixth held the hither side. On Tuesday, the whole Army was across,

hotly pursuing the Rebels, and, at our last dispatches, was approaching the South Anna.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

OUR account last week of General BUTLER, included some mention of the enemy's attack on Monday, the 16th. The consequences of that attack proved more serious and destructive than either general telegrams or private advices had led us to suppose. Not only was HECKMAN's gallant brigade, which was unsurpassed in General BUTLER's Army, severely cut up, but our right flank seems to have been so nearly turned as to necessitate a withdrawal from our advanced position, back to Bermuda Hundred. It has been suggested by writers from the scene of conflict, that BEAUREGARD may have been reinforced by LEE during Sunday and Monday, 15th and 16th. And this theory might derive support from the fact that few active operations went on at Spottsylvania during those days or the days preceding and following. But there is no evidence of such an occurrence, and prisoners, at least, would have substantiated it, if it had existed. Nor is it at all necessary to resort to this supposition to account for our repulse.

Our line was formed with W. F. SMITH's Eighteenth corps on the right, and GILLMORE's Tenth corps on the left. Early Monday morning, concealed by a very dense fog, the enemy massed his troops against our right wing, which, at that time, was particularly vulnerable. He burst upon HECKMAN's brigade, of WEITZEL's division, SMITH's corps, and, in the blinding fog and darkness, a terrific conflict ensued. Borne down at last by numbers, the gallant brigade fell to the rear. Here Col. DRAKE's brigade, WEITZEL's division, consisting of the 8th Maine and 112th New York, came to the rescue, and by hard fighting for a time stayed the tide of the enemy. Farther to the left, WISTAR's and BURNHAM's brigades of WEITZEL's division were also set upon with fury. But, in their front, General SMITH had caused a telegraph wire to be intertwined with the heavy undergrowth, and the enemy stumbling through it, were repulsed with considerable slaughter. It is stated that the same defence was to have been extended to the right, but the order failed of being transmitted in season. On our left there was a simultaneous attack, HAWLEY's and BARTON's brigades of TERRY's division, Tenth corps, suffering severely. But the fighting was chiefly on the right. Towards eight o'clock, there was a cessation in the contest, and an attempt was made to shorten our line and reform it by moving up the left to the assistance of the centre—troops from the latter having been dispatched to the right. General GILLMORE retired from his favorable position on the left, though not until the order to do so had been repeated. The turnpike having been seized by the enemy in our rear, another road had to be cut, to effect the withdrawal. Meanwhile, the flanking advantage of the enemy was so decided that the line was temporarily retired and reformed about a mile in the rear, General GILLMORE holding the enemy in check, and advancing up towards the old line, the enemy falling back. A retreat was again ordered, and our forces retired without confusion, and without molestation, the Eighteenth corps in advance and the Tenth protecting the rear. While the firing was going on in the front, a vigorous attempt was made to get into our rear, over a road guarded by AMES' Third division of the Tenth corps. This effort was at length repulsed, though another road had to be cut in our rear, for our withdrawal. Our total loss was nearly five thousand men, a great proportion of them being captured on the right, from HECKMAN's brigade, consisting of the 9th New Jersey, and the 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts. ASHBY's and BELGER's batteries lost a few guns.

Thus, a movement which promised considerable success, failed when at the point of fruition. General GILLMORE's left had advanced on Friday and Saturday so as to secure an excellent position. Between Richmond and Drewry's Bluff, our readers will notice that the James runs nearly directly South. The Richmond and Petersburg railroad takes the same direction, west of the James. The long and narrow parallelogram of land included between the railroad and the river, is bisected by the turnpike running between the two cities. Easterly and westerly at Drewry's Bluff runs the Rebel line of entrenchments, its left supported on the river by Fort Darling, and its right stretching across the road and railroad.

The easterly end was obviously too strong to assault. But the westerly extremity was carried by General GILLMORE, who took and held the rifle-pits at that point. Obviously, it was needful to prepare to lay siege to the Fort, and first to guard against sorties by entrenching our own lines. Our neglect to entrench caused the success of the enemy, who attacked under the advantage of a dense fog. Perhaps the day might have been saved, even after the loss of the brigade on our right, the rest of the line being intact. At all events, it was deemed prudent to withdraw. Our great error was in failing to protect and cover our right, which was in such circumstances as not to get the advantage of the river or the gunboats.

These remarks are predicated upon the supposition that an attack on Fort Darling or a movement against Richmond was seriously contemplated. That such a plan was possible, with our large Army, in that quarter, is obvious, especially if it had been conducted immediately upon the sudden landing with which General BUTLER surprised the enemy. It has been alleged, however, though the evidence of the fact is not yet conclusive, that the movement was mainly designed to cover the simultaneous cavalry expedition of General KAUTZ. General KAUTZ's forces returned at sundown of Tuesday, soon after the arrival of the Army, having traversed a large region of the enemy's territory. Its primary object was the tapping of the Richmond and Danville railroad. This it effected first on May 12th, the day of the start at Coalfield, situated about twelve miles West of Richmond. Here, as at Powhattan, 22½ miles from Richmond, and at Chula Station, 30½ miles, rolling stock, government buildings, dépôts, and army supplies, were destroyed in considerable quantities. A part of the command proceeded to the junction of the Southside and Danville railroad, and the main body moved on successively to Wellville, Wilson's, Black's White's and Brunswick Court-House.

At several of the points on the Richmond and Petersburg road, General KAUTZ did some damage to the track and switches, and, finally returning to Jarrett's, the scene of his former exploits, he again destroyed the water tank which had been rebuilt, and the rails which had been re-laid, and some reconstructed bridges.

While considerable damage was effected by the bold raid of General KAUTZ, we doubt if it will, under existing circumstances, produce much more than temporary annoyance to the enemy. Station-houses are useful, but not absolutely necessary, to a military road. The amount of Government supplies left without guard at railroad dépôts, is not commonly very great. Sometimes it is considerable enough to pay the trouble of destroying, but can seldom be regarded as the principal source of the enemy's subsistence. If track is destroyed by burning the ties, and subjecting the rails to bending and twisting by heat, the damage is most complete. Yet, even then, a little time will effect repairs; and General KAUTZ's own operations at Jarrett's show how quickly railroad which had been thought effectually destroyed, may be again got into working condition. The burning of bridges is more sure and lasting in its injury, especially if the bridge be long or heavy. Blowing up an iron bridge is commonly an effectual cutting of communication. General KAUTZ found that some of his former injuries to bridges, also, had been only temporary. The command had a little fighting on the way out, and was harassed on its return, but no important engagements took place.

After the withdrawal of our troops on Monday, there was little activity until Thursday and Friday. On Thursday, BEAUREGARD had moved down his forces in proximity to our line, and, about midnight, attacked TERRY's First and AMES' Third divisions of the Tenth corps. A severe, but short contest followed, in which the enemy was ultimately repulsed; and the remainder of the night was quiet. About 9 o'clock next morning, the enemy again dashed against the same point in our lines, and succeeded in driving back our men, and held the rifle pits they had occupied. A contest at once commenced for the recovery of the lost entrenchments, and lasted at intervals through the day of Friday. General TERRY's line of rifle-pits was at last repossessed, and the enemy at night forced to withdraw. Our losses do not seem to have received any careful estimate, but the day's skirmishing seems to have been indecisive. The Rebel General WALKER was wounded and taken pri-

soner, making an offset for the capture of General HECKMAN on Monday.

On Saturday, the firing was renewed by the pickets in front of TERRY's division, and a brisk skirmish ensued. Both forces employed their time in throwing up entrenchments, the enemy seeming satisfied with the vicinity as an eligible permanent location. He continued the skirmishing of the preceding day till night. On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, the enemy once more made an attack at the same point, the centre of General BUTLER's line, held by GILLMORE's Tenth corps. His persistency at this point is only explicable by the fact that both our flanks were covered by wooded ravines, almost impassable. The enemy massed his troops, and advanced with yells, in great fury. General GILLMORE held his position silently till the enemy were within short range, when his batteries opened, repulsing the desperate charges of the enemy again and again with great slaughter. The gunboats in the Appomattox and James shelled the enemy during the continuance of the action.

After Saturday night, there was little fighting for several days. On Sunday night, the 22d, a reconnaissance from General SMITH's corps found the enemy in considerable force at Bakehouse Creek, two miles from our lines. On Tuesday morning, the 24th, General GILLMORE conducted another reconnaissance. Finding the enemy in some force, he attacked and drove him back, after a short skirmish. But the recent quiet would seem to show that BEAUREGARD has temporarily withdrawn a part at least of his forces to Richmond, and perhaps to the reinforcement of LEE.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

From the full accounts of General SHERMAN's movements in Georgia, received during the week, we are able to supply details of the engagement of Resaca, of which we had nothing beyond the bare telegraphic reports at the time of our last writing.

When it became evident that the success of General MCPHERSON's flanking movement toward Resaca had rendered unnecessary any attempt to approach Dalton through its almost impregnable defences at Buzzard's Roost, General HOWARD, with WOOD's and STANLEY's divisions, was left to amuse the Rebels there, while the remainder of General SHERMAN's army was put in motion toward Snake Creek Gap, which lies about fifteen miles south of Buzzard's Roost, in the direct line of approach to Resaca from the northwest. Friday, the 13th inst., was occupied by the Army in deploying through the Gap and getting into position in Sugar Valley, just beyond. The movement of our troops was covered by the cavalry under General KILPATRICK, who was wounded here, receiving a musket ball through the fleshy part of his thigh. Heavy infantry skirmishing also took place during the day with some loss, particularly in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps. As the result of this skirmishing it was ascertained that the enemy was in force in front, having evidently lost no time in falling back from Dalton upon discerning our movement on his flank.

Sugar Valley, in which General JOHNSTON had taken his position to oppose our advance, is described as "a fertile plain of about ten square miles in size, much broken by hills, which at this season of the year are covered by a dense undergrowth of small trees and vines," rendering them very difficult of approach.

During the afternoon our troops were rapidly put into position facing the enemy. Our lines extended completely around the valley for a distance of some seven miles, the right resting on the Oostanaula River, near the mouth of Oothkalaga Creek, just below Calhoun, and our left striking the river north of Tilton, near the junction of Swamp Creek, an insignificant stream rising among the hills of Sugar Valley, from which two other similar streams—Lick and Camp Creek—flow into the Oostanaula River, one near Resaca, and the other farther north. Our right was held by MCPHERSON, the left by SCHOFIELD, and the centre by the Army of the Cumberland. Beside the protection of the river our flanks were covered by heavy bodies of cavalry. By the extension of his left to Tilton, General SHERMAN was able to open communication with General HOWARD, who had followed the retreating enemy from Dalton. Active skirmishing commenced about 3 o'clock P. M., when a reconnaissance by General PALMER discovered the enemy's position in front of Resaca, which is situated in a pe-

insula formed here by a bend of the river. Across this peninsula the Rebels had erected a line of rifle pits and earthworks, behind which they lay, with their flanks resting on the river. General HOWE, as we learn from the Rebel papers, being in command of their right wing, General POLK of the left, and General HARDEE of the centre. Friday night was occupied by the Rebels in still further strengthening their position by adding to the earthworks thrown up months before.

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Skirmishing began early in the morning of Saturday and continued throughout the day, varied with attempts to break the enemy's line at different points; the main object of General SHERMAN being to turn the Rebel flanks so as to prevent their retreat. Owing to their strong position this was found impossible. The heaviest fighting was on our left centre, where a desperate attempt was made by General PALMER to force the enemy from their strong position. The line of advance was over hills and through ravines thickly wooded and filled with undergrowth and fallen trees, which obstructed the progress of our columns. On reaching the crest of a hill, overlooking a valley beyond, our troops came in full sight of the enemy, who occupied a position on a somewhat slight elevation across the valley or hollow, at a distance of some five or six hundred yards. Between the two hills ran a tortuous creek, three feet deep, its banks lined with stunted willows and interlaced with vines and other entanglements which the Rebels had prepared to oppose our progress. Under a murderous fire of artillery and musketry our troops charged down the hill and across the creek, where the line was interrupted and broken, the men becoming entangled in the muddy bottom of the creek or stopped by the obstructions beyond. Here they were exposed to a plunging fire from which they suffered severely; being neither able to find shelter from it or to return it with effect, and having no artillery supports to divert the enemy's attention, they were finally compelled to retire, after suffering heavy loss; 755 being reported killed and wounded in the division principally engaged—General McLEAN's of the Twenty-third corps.

Further to the left an attack was made at nearly the same time by a column composed of JUDAH's division of SCHOFIELD's corps, and NEWTON's division of HOWARD's corps, assisted finally by COX's division of SCHOFIELD's corps, whose advance had been delayed through some mistake in regard to their orders. After a severe engagement, in which our troops were at first repulsed, the enemy were at last forced to abandon their position on the outer line of their works, which we did not attempt to hold, however, the retirement of the enemy enabling us to get our artillery into a position to prevent the reoccupation of the works from which we had driven them.

Meanwhile, the Rebels had been occupied on their right in repelling the advance of our left wing, under SCHOFIELD, supported by HOWARD. During the day the fight was continued here, but little artillery being used on either side on account of thick woods which also concealed the movements of the troops. With varying success the lines of the two armies swayed back and forth until about sunset, when the fire of the enemy slackened for a time, only to be renewed soon after in a fierce assault upon our lines for which he had been massing his troops, drawing them from other portions of his line. The attack fell upon STANLEY's division, which, after a stubborn resistance, was compelled to retire in considerable confusion from the hill upon which it had been posted.

Fortunately, the enemy's design had been anticipated, and General HOOKER ordered around from the right centre to the support of the left wing. The situation was for a moment critical, but the timely arrival of General HOOKER checked the enemy in his triumphant advance, and compelled him in his turn to retire, after a short and sharp engagement, which closed with the day.

Taking advantage of the enemy's occupation with this movement against our left, McPHERSON on our right assailed the enemy's extreme left in front of Resaca. Under the cover of artillery and a heavy line of skirmishers LOGAN's corps crossed Camp Creek, and by a bold charge drove the enemy from their rifle pits, and secured a position on the commanding hills in our front, which enabled us to bring the enemy's works under a destructive enfilading fire. An hour later the Rebels made a desperate but un-

successful attempt to regain possession of their works.

As the result of the day's work we had secured this important advantage on the left, and made a slight advance on the centre, the remainder of our line remaining substantially as at first.

Saturday night was occupied by both armies in strengthening their positions and in making further dispositions of troops, those who had been the most actively engaged during the day being relieved by fresher men from the rear.

THE ATTACK ON SUNDAY.

Sunday morning opened with heavy skirmishing on our centre and left centre, under cover of which our troops were massed on the left for an attack upon the extreme right of the enemy's line, where an attempt was to be made to secure possession of two fortified hills which commanded each other, compelling a simultaneous attack on both. The direction of the assault was committed to General HOOKER, who selected General BUTTERFIELD's division as the storming column, to be supported by the divisions of GEARY and WILLIAMS. Forming under the cover of a ravine in the forest, our troops advanced without skirmishers, taking the enemy at first by surprise, and carrying everything before them, until, with the help of their supports, they had secured a lodgment in front of one of the enemy's strongest positions. Here they found shelter from fire, while the right and left flanks of the work were raked by our fire and their guns silenced. At about 4 P. M. an assault was made on our new position by HOOD's corps, which was repulsed with heavy slaughter, and night closed with HOOKER still in possession of the heights he had carried.

The operations of General HOOKER in this, the main attack on the enemy's works, were assisted by heavy skirmishing along the whole line of the Army, a heavy fire of artillery and musketry being kept up during most of the day.

During the night a successful attempt was made to withdraw four guns which formed the armament of an earthwork on one of the hills where we had effected a lodgment. This aroused the enemy, who opened fire which was returned with effect by our artillery and infantry. Later in the night the enemy quietly abandoned his works and retreated towards Calhoun.

Our total loss in this series of engagements is estimated at 800 killed and something over 4,000 wounded, of whom some 2,000 are so slightly injured that they are expected to be fit for duty in two or three weeks. Our captures are estimated at 1,000, probably somewhat less. Besides these, eight guns were captured, four of them fine twelve-pounders, complete with limbers and carriages (taken by HOOKER), and the others old and useless pieces left by the Rebels in their retreat from Resaca. A considerable quantity of cornmeal was also found at Resaca, and some small arms and ammunition. With these exceptions, the Rebels seem to have found time to remove everything beyond our reach. They destroyed in their retreat the railroad bridge crossing the Oostanaula, one of the most important on the line of railroad. As they left the stone abutments standing, however, our engineers will soon be able to restore it.

THE PURSUIT.

Early on Monday morning our cavalry under McCOOK and STONEMAN was thrown forward in pursuit of the retreating Rebels, and later in the day General HOOKER crossed the river on pontoons near Resaca, and SCHOFIELD in the same way near Pelton, further to the left. The remainder of our Army was afterwards thrown across, and on Wednesday, the 18th, General SHERMAN reached Kingston, twenty-five miles by rail beyond Resaca. Meanwhile Rome was occupied by DAVIS' division of the Fourteenth corps. A large amount of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops were secured at Rome, where everything appears to have been left undisturbed by the Rebels.

At Kingston General SHERMAN halted for two or three days to recruit his army and provide for supplies. As the cars were already in running order all the way through from Nashville to Resaca, he would have little difficulty in completing his railroad communications. The Rebels made no attempt to destroy the road in their retreat, and both the railroad and telegraph were in operation to Resaca immediately upon its evacuation.

General SHERMAN is reported to have renewed his advance on the 23d with a larger force than ever, his losses having been more than made good by returned veterans and new recruits.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

General CANBY has arrived at the mouth of the Red River, and relieved General BANKS of the command of the Department. Our forces are reported to have evacuated Alexandria last week, and moved towards Sellsport. Previous to this the portion of Admiral PORTER's squadron, caught above the Falls at Alexandria, had been relieved from their perilous predicament, the water above the dam, thrown across the river at the lower Falls, having risen on the 13th, high enough to float them out. They were greatly annoyed in passing down the river by guerrillas. We have as yet no authentic account of our loss in gunboats and transports, though several additions are reported. General ULLMANN has been busy strengthening his position at Port Hudson sufficiently to make it secure against the Rebels operating in his vicinity.

General KIRBY SMITH is reported to be gathering his forces to attack General STEELE.

General CROOK's forces have returned to West Virginia, and report the accomplishment of their object in the destruction of large amounts of supplies, and serious damage to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The Rebel General JENKINS, before reported captured, has died of his wounds.

There is nothing new from North Carolina, beyond the report that the Rebels in Little Washington set fire to the town, destroying twenty houses and robbed the defenceless inhabitants of the place.

An expedition under General BIRNEY, which went up the St. Johns River, Florida, recently, captured 1,000 head of cattle, some horses, and considerable Rebel property.

General SHERIDAN's cavalry has made another move towards Richmond, from Haxall's on the James River. General CUSTER marched to Hanover Court-House, where he found a large force of infantry guarding the railroad bridges across the South Anna.

REBEL REPORTS.

GENERALS LEE AND HETH CONGRATULATE THEIR TROOPS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst.]

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION, May 11, 1864.

I AM requested by General LEE and Lieutenant-General HILL to express to this division their satisfaction at its gallant conduct in attacking and carrying the enemy's lines of entrenchments on the 10th inst. Words are inadequate to express to the division my admiration for all its gallant deeds since the 6th inst. Much is yet left to be done, and I know from the past that all these brave men can do will be accomplished.

H. HETH, Major-General.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 15, 1864.

The following General Order of General LEE, modest as it is chaste and beautiful, has just been published to, and received with enthusiasm by, the army:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 41.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
May 14, 1864. }

First: The General Commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army the series of successes that, by the favor of God, have recently been achieved by our arms.

Second: A part of the enemy's force threatening the valley of Virginia has been routed by General IMBODEN, and driven back to the Potomac, with a loss of their train and a number of prisoners.

Third: Another body of the enemy, under General AVELL, penetrated to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin Depot. A portion of his force has been dispersed by Generals MORGAN and W. E. JONES, who are in pursuit of the remainder.

Fourth: The army of General BANKS sustained a severe defeat in Western Louisiana by the forces of General KIRBY SMITH, and retreated to Alexandria, losing several thousand prisoners, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons. Some of the most formidable gunboats that accompanied the expedition were destroyed to save them from capture.

Fifth: The expedition of General STEELE into Western Arkansas has ended in a complete disaster. Northern journals of the 10th inst. announce his surrender, with an army of nine thousand men, to General PRICE.

Sixth: The cavalry force sent by General GRANT to attack Richmond has been repulsed, and retired toward the Peninsula. Every demonstration of the enemy south of James River has, up to this time, been successfully repelled.

Seventh: The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy losses. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back, and peace secured to our country. Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who

have fallen; and remember that it depends upon you whether they shall have died in vain. It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen and the admiration of mankind.

R. E. LEE, General.

About 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday a short and sharp fight occurred on the enemy's extreme left wing, lasting about 15 minutes, with heavy and incessant musketry and cannonading. The firing occurred while a charge was being made by WRIGHT's, supported by HARRIS's brigade, on a hill about half a mile in our front, which it was desirable to obtain for a purpose.

At the given word of command WRIGHT's brigade charged across the intervening space, ascended the hill, and drove the enemy from their breastworks under a most severe fire. While the brigade occupied the works, which were held sufficiently long for the object of their capture, it was subjected to a rapid shelling by the enemy, after which the order was given and the brigade withdrawn to the line which they had previously occupied.

General A. R. WRIGHT being unable to take the field by reason of a severe attack of rheumatism, the brigade was commanded by Colonel HALL of the 3d Georgia regiment.

Seventy-five prisoners and three stands of colors were captured from the enemy and brought off. The killed and wounded were considerable, but we have no means of ascertaining the number. Our loss was 161, 21 of whom were killed. The loss was sustained chiefly by the 3d Georgia regiment.

The prisoners captured on Thursday and yesterday were sent to Richmond to-day. One lot numbered upward of 1,300, including 41 officers, among whom are several colonels.

The wounded in Thursday's battle and yesterday commenced being conveyed to the rear this morning. Since the great battle they have remained here under most uncomfortable but unavoidable circumstances, and will be in a condition on their arrival at the railroad to appreciate the ministrations of those good Samaritans, the Ambulance Committee. But few thus far have died of their wounds.

The bodies of several officers, owing to the difficulty of transmitting them to their friends, have been buried, and their graves marked. Among the bodies interred is that of the lamented Brigadier-General PERRIN.

THE WOUNDED.

The number of wounded soldiers from the late battles on the Rapidan, now in hospitals in Lynchburgh, is about 3,500. A large proportion of them are but slightly wounded.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE'S BATTLE.

On Friday last, at 6 A. M., Major-General BRECKINRIDGE moved from Staunton down the valley to Newmarket. On Sunday following he engaged SIGEL three miles above Newmarket, and by Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, had defeated and driven him beyond the Shenandoah River, six miles from Newmarket, having marched 49 miles, fought, defeated, and routed the enemy, numbering from seven to ten thousand, in two days and a half. This simple statement will show our readers that celerity of movement, as well as vigor of action, did not desert our cause when STONEWALL JACKSON died.

GENERAL A. G. JENKINS.

This gallant officer, who was reported to have been mortally wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy, in the fight at Dublin, is, we are pleased to learn, not seriously hurt, as was at first reported. He was shot through the left side of the abdomen, and while seriously is not dangerously wounded. He was not captured by the enemy, but is, we learn, within our lines and doing well.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—The War Department, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has given information concerning general officers since the commencement of the rebellion, from which it appears that in the Regular Army Generals SCOTT, HARNEY, WOOL, ANDERSON and RIPLEY have retired, and SUMNER, MANSFIELD and TOTEN died, and TWIGGS was dismissed. Of major-generals in the Volunteer corps, BLAIR resigned, resignation revoked; WILLIAM F. SMITH's and SCHOFIELD's appointments expired by constitutional limitation, and they were reappointed; HORATIO G. WRIGHT, rejected by the Senate and since appointed, is now in command of SEGWICK's corps. The resignations are:—CASSIUS M. CLAY, JAMES A. GARFIELD, SCHUYLER HAMILTON, CHAS. S. HAMILTON, ERASMUS D. KEYES, EDWIN D. MORGAN, BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS and ROBERT C. SCHENCK. Sixteen are dead. One major-general and one brigadier-general declined the appointment. BUFORD's, COX's and MORRELL's commissions expired by constitutional limitation. The nominations of W. T. H. BROOKS and JOHN NEWTON were withdrawn; WILLIAM H. FRENCH was mustered out; FITZ JOHN PORTER cashiered. Of the Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, BENHAM's appointment was revoked; ten ceased to be officers by constitutional limitation and were reappointed; THOS. F. MEAGHER resigned and resignation revoked; eighteen declined the appointment as major-generals, including BRAMLETTE, the present Governor of Kentucky, and CHARLES P. STONE; nineteen appointments expired by constitutional limitation. Of eleven rejections by the Senate one was reappointed—namely, SICKLES; another was restored to the Army; one was cancelled; two revoked; BLENKER discharged and REVERE dismissed. The total number of Generals in the Regular Army since the commencement of the war is twenty-nine, viz:—One lieutenant-general, six major-generals and twenty-two brigadier-generals. And eighteen of all grades are now in the service, viz:—One lieutenant-general, three major-generals and fourteen brigadier-generals.

In the volunteer force one hundred and three have been appointed major-generals, including the promotion of ninety-one brigadier-generals, and four hundred and seventy-seven have been appointed brigadier-generals, of whom two hundred and seven are now acting as such. There are seventy major-generals at this time in the service.

Major-General McClernand had been brought to New Orleans at last accounts seriously ill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ALBEMARLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., May 18, 1864.

SIR:—I venture to submit the following account of one of the most unusual and remarkable naval conflicts of this or any other war, in which the contending forces were so markedly disproportionate, and the result so contrary to preconceived ideas of "iron-clad" invincibility, that it may justly claim to take an historical position on the same page that records the brilliant exploits of DECATUR and JOHN PAUL JONES.

On the afternoon of May 5th, the *Mattabesett*, *Sassacus*, and *Wyalusing*, side-wheel gunboats, were lying at anchor in Albemarle Sound, 20 miles below the mouth of the Roanoke River, having been assigned the arduous duty of encountering, and if possible, destroying, the Rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, whose recent raid, in conjunction with the attack and capture of Plymouth, when she succeeded in sinking two of our gunboats, and sustained unharmed the repeated broadsides of the *Miami*, directed by the brave and lamented FLUSSER, rendered our prolonged occupation of the Sound, at least a problem to be solved, and invested the expected contest with unusual importance.

An advanced guard of picket boats, comprising four or five of the smaller vessels of our force, with the *Miami*, had been sent forward to the mouth of the Roanoke River, to decoy the "ram" from under the protective batteries of Plymouth, into the open waters of the Sound, and falling back before her, quickly drew her into a favorable position for our attack. At 3:15 p. m. the *Mattabesett* signalled "to get under way," and forming in line ahead, the three vessels in the order which their names have been written, proceeded at ordinary speed up the Sound, when at 4 p. m. the *Mattabesett* communicated with the Army transport *Massasoit*, coming down, and immediately after made signal "Ram is out," and we now discovered our retreating pickets, as they slowly retired before the advancing foe. A moment later, and we discerned a glistening speck upon the water beyond our retiring vessels, with two other dark hulls hovering near, which we knew to be the ram accompanied by her consorts. Our ship was cleared for action, and every preparation made for a determined and desperate struggle with our formidable antagonist; and now we were driving along under full steam, and closing rapidly with the enemy. The weather was perfectly charming, not a ripple disturbed the glassy sheet of water from shore to shore, and the dazzling sunshine gleamed upon the inclined sides of the iron-clad like a mass of silver, as she lay defiantly bearing a magnificently large and gaudy ensign of the Confederacy. As we approached, the Rebels were communicating hurriedly with boats, and soon the white stern-wheel steamer turned short round, and put back hastily toward Plymouth, being as we afterwards learned, the *Cotton Plant* river steamer, cotton-clad, and manned by two hundred sharpshooters and boarders. As she left, the other steamer, which proved to be the *Bombshell*, captured from the Army by the Rebels at Plymouth, and now used against us, closed up on the ram's quarter, in position for the impending action.

The whole scene was impressive and beautiful. Our vessels under a powerful head of steam, came sweeping gracefully along, and as the *Mattabesett* approached nearer, she hauled up for the ram, followed by the others in line, when the *Miami*, some distance astern, fired over us, making a very good but useless shot, which was answered by the *Albemarle*, whose guns, it was easy to see, were of the heaviest calibre. When abreast, and about 300 yards distant from the ram, the *Mattabesett* delivered her broadside, and passing round her stern, ran by the *Bombshell* close aboard, as the latter lay on the post quarter of the ram. Our attention was now absorbed in the movements of our own ship, and as we came up, the ram, having failed to get near the *Mattabesett*, as she swept by, turned her bow fairly for the *Sassacus*, but measuring the distance, we gave our vessel only a slight sheer with starboard helm, then jamming it hard a port, passed about 150 yards from her, delivering with precision our whole broadside of solid shot, which bounded from her armor like rubber balls.

Sweeping around her stern, we now stood toward the *Bombshell*—which had annoyed us exceedingly with small rifled shot directed at our pilot houses, and which came flying in quick succession over our hurricane deck—and training on her, poured into her hull a full broadside, which brought the Rebel ensign down and sent the white flag up, when ceasing our fire we ranged close aboard, and hailed to know if they had surrendered, which was answered by shouts of "Yes," "Yes," "Yes," from a dozen throats. Ordered her to drop out of fire and anchor, which was executed in good faith, and pushing on, to regain the time we had consumed in this capture, we noticed that the *Mattabesett* had again passed by the ram, delivering her fire, and the *Wyalusing* had come up astern of the *Sassacus*, attracting the attention of the *Albemarle* from us, to whom she now exposed her whole side.

She was about 800 yards distant, and we were in just the position we most desired. The ram appeared to be steaming slowly, as if waiting for events, but using her guns rapidly all the time, throwing 100-pounder Brooke's rifle shot and shell, with spirit and energy. Fortune seemed most favorable, and our intrepid commander determined to close with our antagonist, seized the opportunity without hesitation, and ordering "four bells" again, and again repeated, as previously arranged with the chief engineer, who was acquainted with our design, the ship was headed straight for what was supposed to be the weakest part of the ram, where her casemate or house joined the hull. Our fires were clean, we had 30 lbs. of steam, and with throttle wide open, the *Sassacus* dashed at her grim adversary. We seemed to move frightfully slow, but each moment increased our speed, as the intervening space grew less, till we attained the rate of 9 to 10 knots, when we struck our iron foe a fair, perfect, right-angled blow, without glance or slide. The shock to our ship was not nearly so heavy as we had expected. Something gave way. Was it our ship? Were we cut down? No! thank Heaven! it was the iron-clad, and as her black hull was forced under by our bow, till the water flowed over it from side to side, we thought our foe was go-

ing down, and could hardly repress a shout of exultation, in answer to the ringing cheer with which our comrades on the *Wyalusing* greeted our bold grapple with the monster.

As we struck her, the ram drove a 100-pounder Brooke's shot through and through us, from starboard bow to port side. Our stem was forced into her side, and keeping up our headway, we careened her down beneath our weight, and pushed her like an inert mass before us, while in profound silence, our gunners were training their heavy ordnance to bear on our astonished enemy. Now a black muzzle protrudes from the ram's open port, and the loaders of our Parrott rifle, standing on the slide, serve the gun within fifteen feet of that yawning cannon mouth. It was a grand reproduction of the old days of "broadside to broadside" and "yard-arm locked to yard," but the immense guns, now grinning defiance across the few feet of space which separated them, each one carrying the weight of metal of a whole tier of the old time carronades, rendered this duel of ponderous ordnance a magnificent and imposing spectacle.

Still we pushed her broadside-to before us, our engine at full speed, pressing our bow deeper and deeper into her. Still she gave way, and now we threw a hasty, anxious glance toward our consorts. Were they coming to assist us? Would they seize the golden chance we so invitingly held out to them, and pushing on to the monster's unguarded side, help us to crush her down, out of sight forever? Not a sound; not a movement; not a gun. All was quiet as the night throughout our fleet. It was a grapple for life. A silent but fearful struggle for the mastery, relieved only by the sharp, scattering volleys of musketry, the whizzing of leaden bullets, and the deep, muffled explosion of hand grenades, which the brave fellow in our foretop was flinging in the enemy's hatch, driving back their sharpshooters, and creating consternation and dismay among the closely packed crew of the iron-clad; but not until our pilot house and smoke stack had been spattered all over with the indentation of rifle balls. No one had yet fallen. We had thrown shot and shell square into her ports from our rifle guns on the hurricane deck, and driven volley after volley of musketry through every aperture in her iron shield, and now our heavy 100-pounder was training for another crushing blow.

Presently, a movement was felt in the two ships. We heard a crashing of timbers, as at the moment of collision. The ram was swinging under our starboard bow, and now suddenly the vessel trembled with the shock, as our 100-pounder rifle, and that of the enemy, thundered at each other with a simultaneous roar. Another sound, more fearful than bursting shells or belching cannon, now reached our ears. The terrible sound of unloosed, unmanageable steam, rushing in tremendous volumes, seething and hissing as it spread, till both combatants were enveloped and hidden in a dense, suffocating cloud of stifling vapor. Her shot had pierced our boiler, and all was lost! No! not lost yet! Our sharp false stem, which had cut deeply into the side of the ram, now gave way, as she forced herself ahead across our bow, crushing and bruising our more delicate craft in her progress, and this stem, thus wrenched off, allowed the two vessels to swing side by side.

Now came the fierce duel for life. Our gunners could only hope to injure our antagonist by firing with accuracy into her open ports, while every shot of the enemy would tell with fatal effect upon our wooden vessel. The guns were now served and fired, muzzle to muzzle, the powder from those of the *Albemarle* blackening the bows and side of the *Sassacus*, as they passed within ten feet. A solid shot from our 100-pounder struck her port-sill, and crumbling into fragments, one piece rebounded on to our own deck, but the rest flew into that threatening port hole, and silenced the enemy's gun. A 9-inch solid shot, and a 20-pounder shell followed through the same opening, in rapid succession as the tough-sided monster drifted clear of us, while our starboard wheel crushed and wrenched its iron braces, in grinding over her quarter, smashing the launches that she was towing, into a shapeless mass of driftwood, and grating over the sharp iron plates with a most dismal sound. Now she passed our wheel, and the crews of the after guns, watching the moment, drove their solid shot into her ports. The elevating screw of our Parrott rifle was broken, and the gun could not be depressed to bear on the enemy's port, but hurled its missile against her iron armor, leaving a rent to mark the point of its impact. A 9-inch solid shot, fired with an increased charge, struck her inclined roof, and flew *en ricochet*, like a pebble bounding from a pavement, into the air beyond, and this at a distance of not more than fifteen feet.

All this cool gunnery, and precise artillery practice, transpired, while the ship from fire room to hurricane deck, was shrouded in one dense cloud of fiery steam. The situation was appalling. The shrieks of the scalded and dying, as they frantically rushed up from below, with their shrivelled flesh hanging in shreds upon their tortured limbs; the engine beyond control, surging and revolving without guide or check, abandoned by all save one, who, scalded, blackened, sightless, still stood like a hero at his post. Alone, amidst that mass of unloosed steam, and uncontrollable machinery, the chief engineer of the *Sassacus* remained, calling to his men to return with him into the fire room, to drag the fires from beneath the uninjured boiler, which was now in imminent danger of explosion. Let his name be long remembered by the two hundred beings whose lives were saved in that fearful moment by his more than heroic fortitude and exertion. There were no means of instantly cutting off communication between the two boilers, and all the steam contained in both rushed out like a flash, exposing the ship to a more fearful catastrophe, should our brave engineers be too late in drawing the heavy fires which threatened our destruction. All this time, our consorts looking towards us, could see only a thick white cloud, lighted up incessantly by the flashes of our rapidly served guns, as the gallant *Sassacus* rose gloriously above the storm of disaster that surrounded her, and challenged the admiration of her anxious comrades, by the stubborn thundering of her battery. The ship still moved, working slowly ahead, on a vacuum alone. The cloud of steam at last lifted, and we could see the grim enemy of the *Sassacus* gladly escaping from that embrace of death, in which we had held her for nearly a quarter of an hour, and retreating discomfited and demoralized toward the port from which she had sallied with so much bravado, only a few

hours before. The broad ensign, which had waved so proudly over her casemate, on our approach, now lay dragged and torn, with its shattered flagstaff, on her deck; and turning our vessel around, with hard a-port helm, which she answered slowly, but steadily, we again passed down by our enemy. Our divisions still stood at their guns, and our brave commander, firmly enunciating his instructions and orders, and guiding every movement of his gallant ship with a coolness, precision, and relentless audacity that find no parallel since the days of DECATUR and BAINBRIDGE, those days of splendid gallantry, and magnificent courage, calmly smoking his cigar through the whole eventful conflict, and displaying a perfect indifference to danger, worthy of one of FARRAGUT's salamanders, kept his guns at work on our retreating foe, so long as they could be brought to bear, till the *Sassacus* was carried by her disabled engine, slowly, gracefully, and defiantly, out of range.

Thus ended the single-handed encounter between the *Sassacus*, a delicate river steamer, and one of the most formidable iron-clads that the enemy have as yet put afloat. The results of this novel and most unequal engagement are most gratifying. The gunboat *Bombshell*, with four rifled guns and a large supply of ammunition, was captured with all her officers and crew, and the *Albemarle*, which was on her way to Newbern to form a junction with the rebel force then moving upon that city, was beaten with her own weapons, and driven back with her guns disabled, her hull terribly shaken, and leaking so badly, that she was with difficulty kept afloat. So confident were the rebels of the ability of this invulnerable iron-clad to reach her rendezvous, that General PALMER, commanding at Newbern, was summoned to surrender, and informed that "the river and Sound were blockaded below," and his communications cut off. The *Albemarle* did not come to time, but attacked in a most impetuous and unexpected manner, was forced by an inferior antagonist to beat a precipitate retreat, which she commenced the very moment that she escaped the grasp of the *Sassacus*. And, although she kept up a retreating fire, she hastened to regain the protecting harbor of Plymouth, leaving us the undisputed control of the Sound, and by her defeat saving Newbern, and doubtless the Department of North Carolina, from being lost to our Government.

The *Sassacus* was disabled in guns, machinery, and hull. She suffered severely in killed, wounded, and scalded, but still floats in safety, and with two months' repair can be sent out again, as staunch, and strong as ever, ready for any service which may be required of her, and with a prestige acquired in the fiery ordeal of battle. The injuries sustained by the iron-clad are not well known, but she has not made any subsequent demonstration, and refugees from Plymouth state that she arrived there in almost a sinking condition, and with her guns broken and disabled. This cannot be considered a drawn battle between such unequal and immensely different forces. The *Sassacus* is only an inland light draught steamer, of frail structure, and delicate build, but she was hurled with irresistible force and astounding boldness upon a formidable armored ship, and bringing with rapid concentration every available engine of destruction to bear on her adversary, weakened, disabled, and defeated her. Twice on the 5th of May she brought the rebel ensign down. Let her name be written on the brightest pages of our Naval History.

"DOUBLE-ENDER."

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH ON IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have just read in your Journal, of May 21st, some comments upon Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's recent report on iron-clads, by your big gun correspondent—"XV-Inch." He himself appears to be very well satisfied with his exposition of calculations, despite of their irrelevancy to the case in point. One of a more deliberative temperament would have looked before he leaped, but he, it seems, has preferred the course of the blind bull-frog in the fable, regardless of any difference of instinct.

In order to be distinctly understood in what I am about to say, let me first quote the passage of the report, in the very words of its author, at which your correspondent particularly levels his terrific gun. It reads thus:

"To appreciate these assertions fully, scarcely more is necessary than to compute the momentum of the *Dictator* arising from her weight of 4,500 tons, when at her normal draught of twenty feet, impelled with a velocity of fifteen knots per hour, or twenty-five feet per second. It sums up to two hundred and fifty-two millions of pounds, and is, therefore, equal in point of shock to that of a ball weighing two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds (more than a quarter of a million) striking with a velocity of one thousand feet per second; or, to that of an iron ball ten feet two and three-quarter inches in diameter, striking with that velocity."

Now, sir, mark, if you please, that the only subject here under discussion is *momentum*—the momentum of the *Dictator* when weighing 4,500 tons and when going fifteen knots per hour; and mark also, if you please, that whether she does weigh that much, or go that fast, are points not at all in dispute. They are assumed by the Admiral as the basis of his calculations, and no one thus far—not even your correspondent himself—has, I believe, pretended to controvert their general accuracy.

Well, then, as the *momentum* of the *Dictator* is the only subject presented for determination and consideration, it is, of course, to be deduced by the very simple process of multiplying her weight by her velocity—her velocity at the particular instant of time, viz. fifteen knots per hour, or twenty-five feet per second. This, and nothing more or less than this, to arrive at the object in view, is just what the Admiral has done; and when he says it is equal in point of shock (meaning of course so far as momentum contributes shock) to that of a ball weighing 252,000 pounds striking (not starting) with a velocity of 1000 feet per second, he says in effect, nothing more intentionally than that the product of ten millions and eighty thousand (the equivalent in pounds of 4,500 tons), multiplied by 25, and the product of 252,000, multiplied by 1000, are identical; or, in other words, that the momentum of the *Dictator*, and the momentum of the ball in view, are precisely alike in amount. Can

any human being, with any show of reason, object to these conclusions?

That an iron ball, weighing 252,000 pounds must have the diameter assigned of ten feet two and three-quarter inches, can be readily verified. It is an indisputable fact, and the law upon the subject of computing diameter is of easy application.

Had the Admiral presented for discussion the *living force* of the vessel and ball, instead of their *momenta*, then the matter would have assumed a very different aspect, and he, of course, would have used the *square* of the velocity as it should have been used, and not at all the mere velocity itself, to obtain results; for it is not necessary that the human head should be of the huge calibre of xv. inches to understand exactly the distinction between living force, and momentum.

And again, the remarks of your correspondent with regard to the Admiral's ideas about guns and rams are scarcely less at fault. It is true that the latter does urge, upon grounds which he presents, that rams of a particular character, and intended *exclusively* for a particular purpose, shall not be provided with guns of any sort; but as to his "practically ignoring the power of our heavy ordnance," this is but a fanciful or rather farcical statement of his notions, suggested, one might almost be inclined to think, rather by some feelings of apprehension growing out of the imaginary fellowship established between your correspondent and all other big guns, than by anything the Admiral really does advocate. With what semblance of propriety can your correspondent venture a statement of the kind in the very face of all that is said in the report, in the most earnest manner, as to the sort of heavy ordnance with which our iron-clads and other vessels *should* be armed?

Time alone can develop whether the Admiral's views, in relation to the probable effect of vibration upon the thin iron bottoms of our Monitors, are correct or otherwise; and certainly nothing that your correspondent advances justifies his vaulting conclusion that they are "untenable." No one, however, I am convinced, will be happier to find his views, in this particular, erroneous, than the Admiral himself. God grant, for the sake of human security, at least, that they may be so; but, *nous verrons*.

FITZ.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the last number of the JOURNAL, dated May 21, there appears, under the signature of "Lex," an article assailing one of the proceedings given in the summary for conducting a general court-martial, published in your journal, March 19. Your contributor Lex has been pleased to place a most unwarranted interpretation upon the expression referred to, and then to charge furiously upon this creation of his own fancy.

It may be stated in reply that the summary does not enter into details, but merely gives the laws which must be imperatively observed at the inception and during the progress of the trial and by the reviewing authority, and also the proceedings, arranged in the order of time or precedence in which each act, whether of the court or of the prosecution or prisoner, should be performed. Hence, by reference to the summary, it will be seen that the "time when" the charges and specifications may be so altered or amended is between the arraignment by the prosecution and the final pleading by the prisoner; also, that inasmuch as any alteration or amendment made at that time must be made at the sole instigation of the prisoner and by consent of all parties, it will be perceived that such alteration or amendment, if any, must inure, as was intended, to the benefit of the prisoner—never to his injury. For this privilege of alteration or amendment, at the request of prisoner, without, however, affecting the "matter before the court," see DE HART, pages 147, 145 and 101; and BENET, 107.

Now, it is so clearly stated in the summary that no additional charges can be made after arraignment, and that the charges and specifications are unalterable after the prisoner pleads to them "guilty" or "not guilty," that it is difficult to understand how your correspondent Lex can give to the expression referred to the meaning he has, and the injustice of which he has so forcibly portrayed. I doubt if any presiding officer or member of a general court-martial, "however incompetent many of the new officers of our improved military service may be," would ever think or dream of a similar interpretation.

A little attention to the order of time in the proceedings, as given in the summary, would have saved your contributor Lex from the exhibition of much virtuous indignation against "official sanction," whoever may be personified under that term.

R. D. C.

THE REGULAR NAVY—PROMOTION IN THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I see by recent papers that the Naval Committee of the Senate has refused to increase the existing grades of the Navy beyond the limitation of the Act of 1862. I regret it. I have no idea what nominations had been or were to have been made. But the present organization is not, I think, satisfactory to the service. In effecting that organization the requirements of the service seem to have been made to bend to the mathematical exaction of a certain multiple. The grade of commodore, to command single ships, is an anomaly—not to say an absurdity. The grade of captain is very much what the grade of commander was before, and is not numerous enough for vessels of the second class. In time of profound peace, with a Lilliputian Navy, we had on the Active List sixty-eight captains and ninety-seven commanders—total 165; now, in a gigantic war, with a commensurate force in ships, we have only eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains and seventy-two commanders, and we may include nine rear-admirals not yet all appointed—total 135. The commanders, especially, are far too few for the duties designated; and the senior lieutenant-commanders are of necessity commanding vessels of the third class. This latter grade is singularly anomalous. The older ones in it have seen as much as nineteen years of sea service, nearly the maximum on the whole Navy Register; the younger ones as little as six years! The grade of lieutenant-commanders is numerically too

large; that of lieutenants too small. The Navy (the line) has had little promotion by the war, notwithstanding the great number of resignations. A few admirals, one or two commodores and captains for special gallantry, and all the recent graduates of the school—these are all that have been benefited. The officers holding the middle grades, constituting the great bulk of the whole Regular Navy, men in the prime of life, middle-aged or no longer in their first youth (alas for the happy by-gone years! but they were given to their country!); young enough for energy and dash; old enough for the wisdom which comes of experience—these officers have virtually received no promotion at all. On the contrary, they are very largely out-ranked by the staff and non-combatant officers. It should be remembered that gallant and meritorious service has been and is being rendered by many; the opportunity for brilliant distinction happens to but few. Unnoted stars, with no mean lustre, shine modestly in their spheres; comets and meteors are sporadic and phenomenal.

It does certainly seem unwise, in this hour of our country's tribulation, to take away from her servants militant on field or flood the grand incentive of promotion. And I write especially with regard to the older lieutenant-commanders. If volunteer officers should be promoted to the rank of commander, as is proposed and voted for by the House of Representatives, those so advanced will rank all lieutenant-commanders. Yet officers of this grade, in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, command six out of the eight Monitors; and of the first sixty on the list the immediate contemporaries in the Army are Major-Generals, to wit, McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, FRANKLIN, FOSTER, GILLMORE, W. F. (Baldy) SMITH, WARREN, and many more. It is reasonable to presume that some of these sixty officers are not less accomplished in the naval than those distinguished generals in the military profession.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 23d ult., 577th page, 3d column, you say, "Colonel GILLESPIE defeated the enemy at 'Paintsville,' &c., &c. This is an error, as it was Colonel G. W. GALLUP, 14th Ky. infantry, commanding 1st brigade, 1st division, District of Kentucky, who pursued the enemy to Half Mountain, on Licking River, 13 miles above Salsersville. Surprised him at half-past 12 m., April 16th. The engagement lasted five hours, and resulted in the capture of about 100 horses, 200 saddles, 200 stand of arms, and many horses killed. Enemy's loss in killed and mortally wounded, 25. Prisoners taken, 50, among them Colonel E. F. CLAY, mortally wounded. Our loss was 4 wounded; one seriously—none killed. Colonel GALLUP completely routed the enemy and camped on the field that night.

JUSTICE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15, 1864.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your journal of the 7th inst. your list of Army corps omits the ARTILLERY CORPS, Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General H. J. HUNT, commanding. This corps has its corps flag, the same as the four other corps of the Potomac Army. It is true it is not commanded by a Major-General, and has no corps staff proper at present. But it is one of the corps of our Army.

ELIZABETH, New Jersey, May 21, 1864.

CLAIM AGENCIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am pleased that the subject of claim agencies is receiving a ventilation in your valuable journal. The public should be made acquainted with the facts in the case, and more especially our wounded discharged soldiers, and the widows of such as have fallen in the service of their country. It was to protect this class from shysters that benevolent gentlemen in New York and Brooklyn organized agencies through which the small pittance allowed by the Government might be obtained without expense. I agree with you that these benevolent agencies should be "systematized" and a regular correspondence kept up among them, that "each may profit by the experience of all the rest." If, as you suggest, "professional claim agents would prefer the 'establishment of charitable agencies'—and we have reason to believe that gentlemen of the profession, generally, would advise that applications be made through these agencies—would it not be well to call special attention to those already in existence? I have known of claim agents who not only charged five dollars, and an additional fee of one dollar fifty cents for each affidavit for a bounty application, but added thereto a charge of ten per cent. on the amount collected, and in one instance twenty per cent. Of course, such men are a disgrace to the profession.

The difficulties mentioned by your correspondent "R." in the prosecution of claims are somewhat magnified. It requires but very little legal lore or acumen to enable any person of moderate ability to make such an application, especially where every form is furnished; and the exhaustive work of "SEWELL on Bounty, Pension and Prize Laws" will settle every difficult point that may arise in preparing these claims. In the case of a widow, proof of the death of her husband while in the service, and proof of marriage, with the affidavits of two identifying witnesses, are about the only essential facts required to establish her claim, and where these are satisfactorily furnished, there is no difficulty in procuring certificates of pay.

In the case of an invalid soldier discharged for disability, all that is necessary after obtaining a certificate from the examining surgeon is that his application for pension should be subscribed by two identifying witnesses, and that he have a certificate from the commandant of his company, setting forth the time when, place where, and circumstances under which he received the disability. If he has been wounded, though he may not have served two years, he can obtain his bounty by the usual form sworn to by two witnesses as above, and sending to Second Auditor, accompanying the application, his discharge paper.

Mothers obtain pension and bounty by furnishing proof

of death and marriage, with the additional proof in the case of pension, that they depend in whole or in part upon the deceased for support.

In the case of brothers, sisters, guardians, &c., two indentifying witnesses to the applications is all that is necessary. The same law applies to applications for naval pensions, prize money, arrears of pay, etc., and any person of ordinary capacity can in a short time fill up and have properly executed any of the above-mentioned forms of application without any difficulty. Indeed, the process is so simple that the Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. Jos. H. BARRETT, in a late circular, says:—"In this connection it seems proper to refer to certain erroneous impressions which have prevailed in some quarters as to the existence of serious obstacles, and the interposition of needless and burdensome formalities in the prosecution of a just claim for a pension. So far are all such representations from being correct, that I do not hesitate to say that any claimant of ordinary intelligence and education can, on application to this office for forms, and instructions suited to the particular case, establish his or her claim, and secure its prompt admission without any other aid than that which will be readily given by the officer before whom his declaration is to be executed. Nothing is required of the claimant which is not necessary, and in most instances conveniently attainable."

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

There is rather less military legislation than usual to record for this week in either House of Congress.

SENATE.

On Thursday, May 19th, Mr. FESSENDEN reported in favor of another Committee of Conference on the amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill. The report was adopted. On Friday, May 20th, Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to call out men by draft for one year. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. ERICSSON, the Monitor builder's petition, praying for pecuniary relief, was granted. The House bill pensioning at \$8 per month the widow of Sergeant AMES, Sixth Massachusetts, killed by the mob in Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, was passed.

On Monday Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to prohibit the release of drafted persons by the payment of money, thus compelling drafted men who do not serve to procure substitutes. The bill relating to naval supplies being taken up, Messrs. GRIMES and HALE had a renewal of their old conflict on this topic, the former assailing, and the latter defending the Navy agents who furnish supplies. Considerable rascality, however, was exposed in some localities. Mr. GRIME's speech was quite long. Mr. DAVIS also discussed the subject.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was passed, as amended, 23 to 5.

On Tuesday there was no military business transacted.

On Wednesday, the 25th, Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of commutation, with an amendment, which provides that the provision of the bill shall not prevent the actual furnishing of substitutes. Boards of enrollment must make drafts of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition. Notice may be served in ten days, or at any time within six months.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of a bill revoking all commissions in the Army which have not received the confirmation of the Senate. This resolution has special reference to the appointments in the Invalid corps and the Corps d'Afrique. The bill appropriating \$923,000 to pay the sufferers for damages incurred by the outbreak of the Minnesota Sioux was passed.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, May 19th, the Indian Appropriation Bill passed. Bitter "personal explanations" were then made by Messrs. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and LOAN, of Missouri; and a great deal of violent personal abuse followed between Messrs. MALLORY, of Kentucky, and JULIAN, of Indiana; other gentlemen participating to some extent. On Friday, the 20th, Mr. COX asked, but was refused, leave to censure by resolution the military suspension of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. Adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, another unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. PRYOR, of New York, to censure the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and some time occupied in its discussion. The Mexican question again came up, the President called upon for the diplomatic explanation said to have been given by Government to France of the recent vote of Congress on that point. On Tuesday, there was little of military interest.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the President transmitted to the House the Secretary SEWARD's correspondence with France on the invasion of Mexico. Its purport is that the question belongs to the President to decide, and he will do so, although listening to the unanimous declaration of the House with profound respect. A report from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the full pay of thirteen dollars per month to certain regiments of colored troops for service previous to the 1st of January last, from which time the law provides that all colored troops shall receive the same pay as white ones, gave rise to a long discussion, and was finally rejected 121 to 25, and another conference asked of the Senate. In effect, the House says there shall be no distinction in pay in consequence of color. The Military Committee reported a bill for a railroad to run from the Ohio River to and through East Tennessee, the consideration of which was fixed for next Tuesday.

THE RESISTANCE OF A WEAK GARRISON.

The following extract from "HALLECK's International Law and Laws of War" (page 440), treats of a subject about which the Fort Pillow massacre has given rise to some discussion:

It was an ancient maxim of war, that a weak garrison

forfeit all claim to mercy on the part of the conqueror, when, with more courage than prudence, they obstinately persevere in defending an ill-fortified place against a large army, and when, refusing to accept of reasonable conditions offered to them, they undertake to arrest the progress of a power which they are unable to resist. Pursuant to this maxim, CÆSAR answered the Aduaticæ that he would spare their town, if they surrendered before the battering ram touched their walls. But, though sometimes practiced in modern warfare, it is generally condemned as contrary to humanity and inconsistent with the principles which among civilized and Christian nations, form the basis of the laws of war. Nor was it altogether admitted by the ancients, for, when PHYTON was ordered to be executed by DIONYSIUS the Tyrant, for having obstinately defended the town of Rhegium, he protested against it as an unjust punishment, and called upon heaven to avenge his death. DIONORUS SICULUS regarded such a punishment as unjust; and ALEXANDER the Great, ordered some Milesians to be spared on account of their courage and fidelity. It is sometimes said, that where a garrison makes an obstinate defence of a weak place, against an overwhelming force, it only causes useless effusion of human blood, and that, therefore, the authors of such a sacrifice should be severely punished. But who can say beforehand that such a defence may not save the State by delaying the operations of the enemy? There are numerous instances, in ancient as well as modern times, where courage has supplied the defects of fortifications, and where places generally regarded as untenable have been defended by a brave and determined garrison till the enemy consumed his strength in the operation of the siege, and wasted the most favorable season for conducting the campaign. In case a place is closely besieged it is customary for the besieging general to offer to the garrison honorable terms of capitulation; and if they refuse these terms and the place is carried by force, they may be compelled to surrender at discretion, and the captor may treat such prisoners with all the severity of the law of war. But that law, says Vattel, can never extend so far as to give a right to take away the life of an enemy who lays down his arms, unless he has been guilty of some crime against the conqueror. Where, however, the resistance is not only evidently fruitless, and without any reasonable object, but springs from the obstinacy instead of firmness of valor, the object so resisting, is guilty of one of the greatest of crimes—the useless sacrifice of human life; and not only does he deserve to be treated with extreme severity by the captor, but also his own government should see that he be justly dealt with for so serious an offence. But the resistance in such a case must be obviously useless, and known to be such when it is made. If there is any probability of success he is justifiable in holding out to the last extremity. (Vattel, *Droit des Gens*, liv. 3, ch. 8, § 143; *Rutherford's Institutes*, b. 2, ch. 9, § 15; *Bynkershoek, Quaest. Jur. Pub.*, lib. 1, cap. 3; *Grotius, de Jur. Bel. ac Pac.*, lib. 3, cap. 4, § 13; cap. 11, § 16; *Wildman, Int. Law*, vol. 2, p. 25; *Riquelme, Derecho Pub. Int.*, lib. 1, tit. 1, cap. 12; *Real Science du Gouvernement*, tome 5, ch. 2, sec. 6; *De Cussy, Droit Maritime*, liv. 1, tit. 3, § 24.)

STEEL ORDNANCE AND PROJECTILES.

At a late meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Mr. BESSEMER read a paper on the employment of cast-steel for the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles, which was illustrated by well-executed diagrams of crucibles exhibiting the process of manufacturing "Bessemer steel," and by specimens of the metal and of round shot manufactured with it. The nature of the process was not, however, explained until the end of the paper. It consists substantially in introducing jets of atmospheric air at the bottom of a bottle-shaped crucible containing molten cast-iron. The air, as it rises through the fluid metal, is distributed into an immense number of small bubbles which combine with the carbon in iron, and form bubbles of flame as they rise to the surface. By this means the iron becomes intensely heated, and the flames rush out at the neck of the furnace in a volume of white light, nearly equalling in its dazzling brilliancy the rays of the sun. This action is continued until all the carbon is consumed, and the metal that remains in the crucible is much softer than the best malleable iron; it is, in fact, nearly as soft as copper. As the process was originally conducted the combustion of the carbon was stopped at a certain stage, and the remaining product was Bessemer steel, but for the purpose of obtaining greater uniformity in the results, the whole of the carbon is now consumed, and a known quantity of cast-iron is afterwards added to the metal in the crucible. By this improved method the exact quantity of carburet of iron required to form steel of any given quality can be added, and the uniformity of the quality can be accurately attained. In the manufacture of ordnance this is of great importance, for the requisite degree of toughness and hardness can be given to the steel when it has been determined in what proportions these qualities should be combined to produce the best working effects.

Mr. BESSEMER stated that the late Lord HERBERT took great interest in the process, and had entered into a preliminary arrangement for its adoption in the Government works, by which the steel would have been manufactured at the cost of £5 per ton; but he said the proposed adoption of the process was submitted to Sir W. ARMSTRONG, and he had heard nothing more of it. Mr. BESSEMER expressed strong objections to the coil system on which the Armstrong guns are made, on account of the practical difficulty of welding the edges of the coils together. He objected to welding generally as failing to effect a complete union of the metal, and he mentioned experiments with welded iron and homogeneous metal under the steam hammer, which showed that the welded parts always separate when exposed to continuous hammering, while the solid metal held firmly together under the same trials. He contended that solid metal was therefore much better adapted for ordnance than any structure welded together, not only because it was stronger at first, but it would bear constant firing and the rough usage of warfare without the liability to disintegrate on the surface which was experienced in welded metal. Mr. BESSEMER said that he had manufactured 100 steel cannon in an unfinished state which were sent to Liverpool to be shipped,

and he shrewdly suspected they were sent to America, but he had no means of knowing how they had worked. He observed that the advantages of steel for ordnance were becoming rapidly more appreciated, that the experiments now being made at Shoeburyness were with steel guns, and that 1,000 had been made for the Prussian Government by Messrs. KRUPP, whose collection of steel implements attracted much attention at the Great Exhibition. Orders have lately been given to that firm for 300 other steel guns of large size. The steel exhibited by Messrs. KRUPP, Mr. BESSEMER said, was the finest he had seen of ordinary crucible steel, but that process of manufacturing presented much more difficulty in obtaining a homogeneous metal of a given quality than his own, which was also more economical. With regard to projectiles, he observed, that the quality of steel required to produce the best effect in penetrating armor-plates has not yet been determined, but when that point has been ascertained by his process rolled shot could be made of the exact degree of hardness and toughness required.

Several questions were put to Mr. BESSEMER when he had concluded reading his paper, one of which related to the applicability of Bessemer steel to the armor plating of ships, to which purpose, he candidly admitted, that in the present state of its manufacture it is not adapted. At the same time he said he proposed making some improvements in the process of welding plates together that might overcome the existing difficulty and render his steel suited for the purpose.

OBSERVATIONS ON DANISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

MAJOR-General E. E. NAPIER sends to an English newspaper some "observations on the late military operations in Denmark," his object being "to suggest the feasibility of turning to our own (British) account the dearly-bought 'experience' acquired by both Danes and Germans:

It would appear, he goes on to say, that a great error was committed by the Danes at the opening of the campaign in constructing a line of fortifications more extended than could possibly be effectively occupied by the small force at their command. Hence the necessity of evacuating the works of the Denswerk and exposing their army to the demoralizing effects of retreating during the depth of winter before a force vastly superior in numerical strength, and superior, likewise, from the better nature of their arms.

Whilst adverting to the inferiority of the Danes in the armament both of their batteries and troops, the necessity is exemplified of keeping pace in this respect with the improvements of modern science in the art of war. In naval matters, we have been able to profit largely by the experience acquired during the present hostilities in North America; and, although we cannot be accused of not keeping pace with the military science of the day, still a few useful hints might be taken from recent proceedings in the present Danish war. When we read accounts of the Prussians with their breech-loading, self-capping rifles, being able to return five or six shots for one discharge from the Danish rifles, we are naturally led to the supposition that this arm might be advantageously introduced into the British service, and if provided with two barrels, such a weapon (supposing always that there be not reasonable objections to its use) would be most formidable in the hands of British troops. A short double-barrelled rifle, with a long sword-bayonet attached at will, was used by the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffir wars. It was always found a most efficient weapon; and I have before now—in your columns—recommended its employment by our troops, by whom, in a bayonet charge, one barrel held in reserve could be discharged at close quarters with tremendous effect.

In the accounts of the storming of Döppel, it is stated that the Prussians "laid aside their knapsacks and helmets," wearing instead of the latter, their forage caps. Can any more convincing proof be offered of the uselessness of the helmet or shako in actual warfare? Why, therefore, encumber the soldier with such additional baggage, instead of allowing him to march, fight, and sleep in a comfortable forage cap, such for instance as that known as the Scotch Glengary cap? No mention is made of what the Prussians did with their great coats on the occasion referred to, but these were probably worn "en bandolière," and the "stormers" were assuredly not encumbered with stiff leather stocks around their necks, or heavy "knickerbockers" on their legs.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.—Under paragraph 27, Articles of War, "all officers, of what condition soever," have a right to put other officers, even their superiors, under arrest. It is not customary, however, nor is it considered courteous, under ordinary circumstances, for an officer commanding troops to put a member of a general's staff under arrest. The more proper course would be to report him to his general.

"CAMBRIDGE."—We believe that the general Government is not at present raising colored regiments in any but the infantry branch of the service.

WATERLOO.—We do not question the extent of your military studies, though your over-confident assertion that General HALLECK has no authority for the statement, in his "Elements of the Military Art," that WELLINGTON, before the battle of Waterloo, employed from six to seven thousand peasants in preparing defences, &c., renders it highly probable that you are mistaken in the assertion that you have read every authentic account of this battle, French and English. You will find authority for General HALLECK's statement in "Jones' Sieges."

E. B. D.—The reports of the Adjutant-Generals of the different States, and similar official documents, are distributed gratuitously to a favored few, and are not for sale. You may be able to obtain them through some friend who has influence at court.

BLUE JACKET.—The prize *Fanny Lee*, captured by the *St. Lawrence*, is reported ready for distribution. The *Herald* is credited to the *Calypso* and the *Tioga* on the list of prizes for distribution by the Fourth Auditor. Of the *Petrel* we have no information.

REGISTER.—Neither the Army or Navy Register is, as a rule, to be had by purchase, their issue being confined to officers in the service. Copies are sometimes obtained, however, by the book-sellers in Washington, who charge their own price for them.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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CITY SUBSCRIBERS who change their residences at this season, are requested to give notice of the fact at our office, No. 39 PARK ROW, in order that the addresses of their paper may be altered accordingly.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

TWO acts in the Virginia drama are over; and already the third progresses with a celerity not inferior to that of those which have gone before, and with portent of a *denouement* no less bloody, and no less momentous. Roughly generalizing the campaign hitherto, it is a succession of flanking and fighting; of fighting, in order to flank, of flanking in order to fight. First came ten days of fierce, pitched battles, the two gladiators rejoicing in strength, and wrestling with thirsty fury. The next ten found the combatants more exhausted, if not less vindictive, and manœuvring was prominent, with deadly battle subordinate.

Two fields have now been thoroughly fought out and abandoned. The closed records of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, display similitude, not only in their general, but in several particular features. The main topography of the regions was not unlike. The method of joining battle analogous. At both points the disposition of each Army to accept the onus of attack, was striking. A series of fierce battles, unparalleled for severity in American annals, was the substantial story of both. At each, the summary of any single day's fighting, showed it usually but an indecisive struggle, or, if the palm of temporary success was now awarded to one party and anon to the other, no such thing as a Waterloo result, so often predicted, was anywhere discernible. The contending forces learned by many a hard and weary day's fight, from dawn to dusk, to expect only to sleep on their arms and in their morning's lines, without wrenching a rood of ground from the obstinate foe. If aught else is needed to fill the parallel, the silent withdrawal, at length, of the imperilled enemy, the instant pursuit, and the conduct of both the flight and chase, may be added.

Indeed, it is this latter fact which now attracts one's attention. Which of the two leaders first left his ground? So closely did the Union general follow, both at Spottsylvania and Wilderness, that it is commonly thought that he rather forced the marching by himself initiating it. Our own judgment is that, at both places, it was General LEE that first changed position. In this view, the movement of General GRANT was rather a pursuit than an outflanking; though, in either case, the desired end was attained. Or, to speak more precisely, the intention to flank seems to have been boldly projected by the Union general, and the other, not surprised, as is commonly said, but fathoming the intent, moves off but just before its execution. The cool withdrawal from Germanna Ford, before the fierce roar of Friday's battle in the Wilderness had died away, and before news of any retirement of the enemy seems to have reached

him, shows a definite purpose on the part of General GRANT to thrust himself across the enemy's road to Richmond. No less does the similar withdrawal of our right on Thursday and again on Friday, the first attempt being foiled by EWELL, indicate a similar purpose, independent of any scheme of the enemy. Yet, in both cases, the Rebel general actually began to march his army before our own was moved, anticipating the attempt to flank, prefacing it in both cases by a savage and partially successful rush upon our right wing, then hastily but in order retreating. It is this which gives, we repeat, our intended outflanking the character of a pursuit. On either supposition; however, the withdrawal was equally compulsory, and was the legitimate sequel of the Union general's efforts.

As the campaign rolls on, the plan which unfolding events clearly reveal as the one which General GRANT had fixed upon for the Army under his personal supervision, seems to be crowned with steady success. Not all his subordinates have been equally fortunate. But he appears only to have relied upon them to pair off, as it were, with the Rebel armies in their front. The main burden of conquest he took on his own shoulders. It appears now that the failure of GRANT would be the failure of all the rest, as his success is the success of all. JOHNSTON, reinforced, might visit SHERMAN with severe repulse, on his present advanced ground. And the consequences to BUTLER and SIGEL of GRANT's retirement need hardly be stated. But GRANT is competent to push his immediate antagonist back and back, though both SIGEL and BUTLER should fail him. SHERMAN is striking at a vital point in Rebeldom. But the observer feels that the blow will not prove vital, for the mortal thrust must be delivered in Virginia.

Our opinion is that (not to criticise the coöperative movements) each step of LEE hitherto has not only been contemplated, but intended and forced by General GRANT. Whether his ultimate desire can be gratified, in the shape it now has, is another question. Brilliantly successful as is the record of Chickamauga, the Lieutenant-General would be better pleased with a repetition of the story of Vicksburgh. It remains to be seen how, after a protracted struggle in the outer defences of Richmond, General LEE will decide the hard question of what to do with the city he now has on his hands. Our people are prone to think that he will huddle and coop seventy or ninety thousand men in a single city, to eat themselves into capitulation. Should he commit so improbable as well as so fatal a mistake, failing to leave his main army as an outlying and harassing force, his adversary would quickly make the name of LEE, so long the omen of skill and victory, but a synonym for ill-starred PEMBERTON.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERALS.

VERY promptly after the occurrence of the sad affair at Fort Pillow in April, General HURLBUT was relieved of his command in West Tennessee. Very promptly after the disastrous affair at Grand Ecore, in Louisiana, in the same month, General BANKS was removed from the command of the Army in the Department of the Gulf. Promptly after the late unlucky affair at Plymouth, in North Carolina, General PECK was removed from command in that State. On the very heels of the recent inopportune affair at Newmarket, General SIGEL was relieved from the command of the column operating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is reported that an order has been issued removing still another prominent officer commanding a heavy column, who has not fulfilled the great expectations which his admirers entertained of him. But the order has not been published, nor has it yet taken effect.

We do not know precisely how the Lieutenant-General stands related to these removals. They have all taken place since his appointment in the early part of March to the command of all the Armies in the field. Each of them has followed hard upon some real or apparent failure in duty, and the principle involved has been made applicable to every case of this character that has occurred within the past three months. It would appear, at all events, that there is a uniform system in the matter, and that the long complained of capriciousness and vacillation in regard to removals and reinstatements, as well as in regard to appointments, no longer exist.

Some have declaimed against these removals as part

of the alleged universal war against "civilian generals," and in favor of "West Pointers;" but this is invalidated by the fact that two of the four removed officers are "West Pointers," and the successor of one of these two "West Pointers" is a "civilian general." But these and other points are difficult of discussion from our necessary lack of knowledge of some of the important facts in individual cases. There is, however, in this matter, a larger question for thought, which may be discussed on wide principles, without criticising the general action thus far, or the specific action in the case of any one of the officers alluded to.

If we may educe from the facts mentioned in our opening paragraphs the underlying principle of those facts, it would seem to be this—that the failure of a commanding general to perform any assigned duty shall be followed by peremptory removal from his field of duty, if not finally from command.

Is this a just principle? Should it be universal and permanent in its application?

As a principle—and we say this quite independent of any or all of its recent actual applications,—we believe it to be abstractly and practically just. The necessities of military duty are very imperative. The responsibilities of high military position are very great. The penalties for failure should be rigid and severe, and should bear at least some proportion to the fatal consequences that may be its result. It is implied in this, of course, that no impossible task be assigned to an officer—that no unjust demands be made of him, and that he be not thwarted in the carrying out of his plans, by any action on the part of his superiors. But when given a force competent by skillful use to the performance of the duty assigned, and when given freedom in the control of that force, any commander fails in effectively employing it,—he should, as human life and the honor and success of our country are valuable, be summarily relieved from the liability to a repetition of his failure. The application of this rule should be just as wide and as constant as the circumstances call for it.

It by no means follows—nor would we be understood as saying—that all failures of every kind, and without regard to their magnitude or bearing, should be followed by the infliction of any such penalty as removal from command. It is the duty, for example, of the commander of a department to hold all his posts and to guard securely his lines—independent of offensive operations; but were he liable to removal when the enemy captured an outpost or broke through some point in his lines, it would be as ruinous as foolish. It is always the bounden duty of a general to win battles; but when, owing to causes beyond his control, or to the operation of "that unknown and mysterious force which we call Fate," he meets with a reverse, it is no more just to blame or to punish him, than it would be to punish him for the belligerency of his enemy, the breaking of a thunder-cloud, or the antecedent course of history. In brief, to merit punishment, failure should always be traceable to defect in the character or in the conduct of the responsible party. Hence the great value of courts-martial for the prompt trial of all military delinquents or of all officers accused of delinquency.

There is a kind of failures which may be very trivial in themselves, but yet very significant, and the verdict upon which may seem unjustly severe, though it be but severely just. We refer to what may be called *indicative failures*—such as reveal the want of knowledge, or courage, or promptitude, or watchfulness, or readiness of resource, on the part of an officer. A very small matter, a very trivial affair, may furnish such an indication. The unskillful formation of line of battle, impropriety in the disposal of forces or of the different arms of a force, incapacity to fight in force, negligence of detail, lack of definite purpose or of force of will, feebleness of character,—it certainly needs not that an officer whose career exhibits any one of these or kindred features, should suffer also the total overthrow of his army, before being dealt with.

We have said that we do not know precisely how the Lieutenant-General stands related to the recent action in the cases of commanding officers; but if the PRESIDENT has put upon him the responsibility in this matter, as well as in the movement and management of all the armies in the field, it will be a very hard thing for the political, personal or other friends of these officers to bring any "pressure" to bear for

their reinstatement, or to make any party capital out of the fact of their removal from command. GRANT will pay little attention to the incident of his subordinates being "Abolitionists" or "Conservatives," or "Germans," or "Irishmen," but will only see to it that they are *soldiers*. And his action in their cases will not be at all effected by the outcries of noisy partisans. Delegations of "intelligent gentlemen" will find it as hard to obtain an interview with him at the front, as they would to make their pressure effective if they got it.

FROM the account of General SHERMAN's movements which we publish this week, it will be seen that he has accomplished more than half the distance between Chattanooga and Atlanta with comparatively trifling loss thus far, our total casualties amounting to but about 5000: while the enemy's loss is stated by the *Charleston Mercury* at "six thousand, one thousand killed, three or four thousand wounded and 'the balance missing.'" It is evident, however, that General JOHNSTON has not yet opposed our progress with his full strength, and the Rebel papers have much to say of some deep game of strategy he is reported to be playing. All his victories, they tell us, have been won by retreat—drawing the enemy from their position and falling upon them as suddenly as a panic. General SCOTT's advice to a Federal commander, they add, was:—"Beware of LEE advancing, and watch JOHNSTON on the retreat. You may whip JOHNSTON at a stand; but the devil himself would be defeated in the attempt to whip him retreating."

However this may be, the indications are that he has thus far had no intention of submitting to any decisive trial of strength with SHERMAN. With his inferiority of force it is doubtless wise for him to postpone the issue until General SHERMAN has advanced so far as to seriously weaken himself in the effort to guard his extended line of communications, and the Rebel army has secured the advantage of reinforcements which the *Charleston Mercury* hints that they are expecting. But this policy is that of weakness and not of strength, and if our advance is conducted with the caution that we have reason to expect, the wily Rebel general will this time be found at fault in his strategy.

The capture of Rome is important to us apart from its loss to the Rebels. It completes our possession of that triangle of which the Tennessee from Chattanooga to Warrentown, Ala., is the base and Rome the salient, the possession of which, as we have before had occasion to remark is necessary to the full security of the strategic position which commands the Rebel centre. With in it our possession, whatever the issue of this attempt at Atlanta, we are able to permanently contest the entrance into the great seaboard plains of Georgia and Carolina without being exposed to flank attacks. This is presuming, of course, that we are protected against an assault from Virginia by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. But while LEE continues to be so thoroughly occupied with General GRANT, there is little danger of any incursions from this direction with which our Western militia cannot contend.

CONGRESS has enacted a new system of admeasurement for ship tonnage, which is founded upon the correct internal cubature of the hull and cabins above deck. The standard of the ton is fixed at 100 cubic feet. The new mode is essentially the same as the British, which has been in operation about nine years. The mode is therefore international with the British, so that a British ton and an American ton will hereafter be the same, namely 100 cubic feet of capacity, or space for freights and passengers. The immense number of transactions annually made by and between the commercial men of the two nations, if considered for a moment, will make manifest the convenience of such a system. After our shipping shall have been remeasured, as provided by the law, we shall have certain knowledge of the true relative capacities of our own and British vessels. No peculiarities of form and dimensions will any longer present obstacles to a correct survey for tonnage. It will be useful then to inquire the tonnage of a vessel with a view to a knowledge of her capacity, which will be a novelty in shipping economy in this country.

The new system will introduce certainty and reliability into all statistics, rules, and formulas connected with shipbuilding, insurance and navigation, having

tonnage for the base of formation. Under it the models and constructions of our ships will be greatly improved, because the old system (which was really no system in its effects) induced the building of vessels of a form and dimensions calculated to carry the greatest burthen on the smallest nominal tonnage capable of being given under its erroneous and imperfect operation, while the new mode, giving the correct cubic contents of vessels of whatever form or dimensions, will leave the shipbuilder free to exercise his ingenuity to put the capacity required for a ship into the model which is known, or may be expected, to be the fastest sailing and the best sea-boat for the kind of cargo and the particular navigation it is to be employed in. It will also influence the construction of stronger vessels, and induce ship owners to include in the hull much of the capacity now obtained by littering the decks with houses and cabins, which interfere with the safe working of vessels in gales of wind. Last, but not least, the new system will fairly and equitably distribute the taxes and dues now laid upon ship tonnage. The experience of Great Britain under this system has been eminently satisfactory to her shipping interests. It will go into operation on the first day of January, 1865, but new vessels may be measured by the new mode from May 6th, instant.

A WEEKLY contemporary which has installed itself as military book-keeper for the Nation, has lately been in the habit of presenting a regular statement of account current between its supposed employer and Lieutenant-General GRANT. This account, like a tapster's reckoning with his seedy customer, was astonishingly against the Lieutenant-General, being nearly all on the debit side. Struck by this fact, the JOURNAL at once suggested that the *wrong man* had been charged with the score. We now note, in later numbers of the paper, the disappearance of the trial balance. What is the trouble? Has the General called on the book-keeper, and at a swoop squared and cancelled his account? If so, it would seem that, having posted him as a bad debtor, it would now have been fair to state that the unfortunate General had at length been able to liquidate his debts.

Obviously perceiving that the further publication of the account, in face of the jubilant news, would make it ridiculous, the paper in question merely indulges in a general estimate of the campaign, exhibiting some shrewd and good *a priori* military criticism, but as much confusion with regard to the actual facts. We suggest that the simplest way to get out of the quandary in which it finds itself, will be to insert in the next issue of the Book-Keeper a receipt something in the following style:

Received of Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, 8,000 prisoners, 22 colors, and 18 pieces of artillery, in full of account to date.
UNITED STATES,
By "New Nation."

We learn from our recent French and English files that the "Confederates have closed the navigation of 'the Mississippi,'" and have kept it closed the greater part of the current year. We were not aware of it, and a recent trip up that lively stream led us to think that the facts were otherwise. If, however, our European admirers wish to be confirmed in their view of the matter, let them read the ship news and the steamboat advertisements of the *New Orleans Picayune*, *Memphis Bulletin*, *St. Louis Republican*, and *Louisville Journal*.

On another page of this issue will be found an alphabetical list of officers killed and wounded. Though we believe it to be the most complete which has yet been published, we are well aware that it is far from perfect completeness. The great care spent upon its preparation has also failed to prevent its containing inaccuracies—in the spelling of names, in the denoting of regiments; but these are inevitable even where our information of casualties is official, as in this case, with the exception of a few regiments, it is not. This long list of casualties, embracing nearly two thousand names of commissioned officers, attests the severity of the contests in which our armies have been engaged since the opening of the campaign. By far the larger proportion are in the Army of the Potomac; comparatively few in General BUTLER's Army, and an insignificant number in that of General SHERMAN, of whose losses we have but few detailed statements. The list of killed is small, because we have hesitated to put down the names of any of whose death we had

not sufficient official evidence. Two weeks ago, we published a list of about six hundred casualties, to which this list is the supplement. We may here say that by far the larger proportion of these wounds are of the character classed by surgeons as slight, and that very many of the officers have either already returned to service, or will soon be able to resume their duties.

THE detailed and graphic account we publish elsewhere of the encounter between the wooden gunboat *Sassacus*, and the Rebel iron-clad *Albemarle*, will kindle the enthusiasm of those old sea-dogs who think, with regret, of the days when the strength of our Navy was measured by its pluck and seamanship, and not by the thickness of its iron-clads or the calibre of its heavy guns. In a fair fight between a wooden gunboat and an impregnable iron-clad the gunboat is the victor; the pluck and determination of her crew proving more than an offset to the weakness of their vessel.

From such encounters as this we learn why it is that the high spirit of our brave blue-jackets chafes at armor, and that they ask only for "a fair fight and no favor." Our iron-clads are well, but let us not forget how much is still dependent on boldness and spirit. In spite of science, it remains true that the most powerful weapons in use are those moral influences which cannot be measured in inches or ciphered by the multiplication table. To the true soldier the very presence of danger and difficulty is itself a source of strength.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Brigadier-General C. L. MATTHIES, U. S. Vols.; Colonel GEO. GRAY, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Captain CHAS. R. COSTER, 12th U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant JOHN S. GIBBS, 1st U. S. Artillery.

MR. WILSON from the Military Committee has reported to the Senate a bill to increase the efficiency of the Staff of the Army. It provides that officers assigned to an Army, Military Department, Army Corps, or Division, as Chief of Staff, Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster, or Subsistence Department, or Engineer, or Ordnance, or Artillery, shall have rank and pay as follows: To an Army, or Military Department of more than one Army Corps, rank and pay of Colonel; Army Corps or Military Department of not more than one Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel; a Division, Major, to be so assigned from army or volunteer forces by the President. Officers of higher grade may be thus assigned without loss of rank. Medical Directors of armies in the field, of two or more Corps, to have rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of Cavalry while serving as such, and medical Directors of Army Corps, those of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry.

On Wednesday evening at the Athenaeum Club house, in Union Square, New York, a number of friends of Commander RICHARD W. MEADE assembled to assist in the presentation to that veteran sailor of an elegant case of silver-mounted pistols. The pistols were of COLT's manufacture, and were ornamented in the most exquisite manner. They bore the inscription: "Presented to Commander R. W. MEADE, by his friends, through the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission." Underneath this was engraved the motto of the Commander: "I dare and I trust." The presentation was made in behalf of the Committee on Arms and Trophies, by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., in a graceful speech, to which the Commander made a short but feeling reply, accepting the gift with the modesty of a true and gallant sailor. After the ceremony of the presentation was over the guests partook of a collation.

THE officers and crew of the U. S. Steamer *Ladona* have sent to the Sanitary Commission Fair at Philadelphia, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, as their voluntary offering to that useful organization. It is suggested that other vessels of war follow the example so handsomely set by the *Ladona*. If the officers and crews of the 550 vessels should each contribute one day's pay to this object, the sum realized would make a handsome contribution.

THE following promotions have been made in Ohio regiments: Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Pennington to colonel; Major Dudley Smart to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain M. Weeks to major. 17th Infantry—Captain Ben. Shower to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Willis G. Clark to major. 38th Infantry—Captain R. Irving to major.

COLONEL Wisewell, Military Governor of the District of Washington has been assigned to the command of the First brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

Though this list of casualties has been prepared with great care, we cannot guarantee its entire accuracy. There are doubtless omissions and errors in the spelling of names and in the indication of regiments, &c.; but our reports of casualties at this time are so confused as to forbid anything but an approach to accuracy.

KILLED.

Abbott, Major 20th Mass
Allen, David G., Lieut-Col 12th Mass
Allen, Lieut-Col 6th Va
Allenhead, John, Captain 3d Md
Allen, S. B., Lieutenant
Ayres, Captain, staff of General Mott
Alford, Lieutenant 1st Ohio
Ayer, Henry H., Captain 3d N. H.
Angell, Oscar F., Captain 10th N. Y.
Allen, David, Jr., Lieut-Col 12th Mass
Ashley, Lieutenant 10th Mass
Bartlett, H. C., Captain 3d N. J.
Bailey, J., Captain 13th N. Y.
Barnes, D. E., Captain 53d N. Y.
Burt, Lieut-Col 6th Va
Bartlett, Captain 3d Va
Bailey, Lieutenant 3d Va
Beach, Lieutenant 5th Va
Birney, Colonel, 5th Va
Bird, Captain 6th Va
Bull, R., First Lieutenant 3d Md
Bixby, Captain 2d Va
Burkham, S. W., Captain 14th U. S. Inf
Barrow, Lieutenant 5th Cav
Bramhall, W. L., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Bernish, Captain 9th Pa
Baron, Robert, 8th N. Y.
Bumgardner, Lieutenant 53d Mass
Brice, J. A., Lieutenant 3d Md
Bailey, Captain 3d Mass
Bacon, W. B., Captain 5th Mass
Carney, W. U., Lieut-Col 16th Pa
Carpenster, Captain 4th Va
Crane, A. A., Lieutenant 6th Va
Chapman, A. B., Lieut-Col 5th N. Y.
Clay, H. B., Captain 14th U. S. Inf
Baptist, Lieut-Col 5th Infantry
Chamberlin, A. J., Lieutenant
Cline, Captain 16th Pa
Card, Lieutenant 8th N. Y.
Copley, J. G., Captain 3d N. Y.
Craig, Colonel 16th Pa
Clongh, Edgar, Lieutenant 24th Mass
Childs, J. W., Lieutenant 56th Mass
Channell, Captain 12th Ohio
Conna, J. C., Colonel 14th Ind
Doody, Alfred, First Lieut 13th Ind
Dodge, B., Lieutenant 3d Mo
Davenport, Captain 5th Va
Davis, T. S., Lieut-Col 12th N. J.
Edridge, N. F., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Ella, Richard, Captain 3d N. H.
Ensworth, Lieutenant 4th Va
Ella, H. F., Captain 12th N. J.
Ehlers, Lieutenant 6th Ohio
Eaton, Horatio B., Captain 6th Ca
Evans, J., Captain 2d Ind
Farr, Captain 4th Va
Fogg, J. M., Lieutenant 12th N. J.
Ford, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Foster, J. B., Lieutenant 7th Va
France, O. W., Captain 12th Ohio
Fray, Captain 9th Mass
Gray, Lieut-Col 13th N. Y.
Galer, H., Lieutenant 1st Dragoons
Gardner, W., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Gifford, H., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Griffin, L. Y., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Gambro, Colonel 5th Ohio
Gardner, J. W., Captain 26th Mass
Gwyn, E., Captain 6th Pa
Hubert, T., Lieutenant
Hutchinson, First Lieutenant 11th U.
Hullien, A., Captain 4th Va
Harvey, Captain, Lieutenant 3d Mo
Henning, Colonel 4th Pa
Hamilton, Lieutenant 10th N. Y.
Hoge, G. W., Captain 12th Ohio
Harrison, A., Second Lieut 12th Ohio
Husted, N. F., Lieutenant
Hurlbut, W., Captain 4th Mich
Heinrich, Captain 9th Pa
Hickcock, Captain 4th N. Y.
Howard, Lieutenant 16th Ind
Hosworth, Captain 3d Tenn
Haley, Levi T., Lieutenant 1st Md
Hoyt, A. H., Lieutenant 10th N. Y.
Harley, W., Captain 5th Mass
Hunter, Captain 2d Ohio

WOUNDED.

Angell, Jesse J., Major 10th N. H.
Allison, Geo., Captain E., 5th Pa
Allen, J. A., Captain 12th Mass
Ayres, Colonel 12th Pa Res
Aichison, Alex. W., Captain 14th Pa
Adrich, L. L., Lieutenant 36th Mass
Allen, David, Lieutenant Colonel 12th Mass
Anderson, W. H., Captain 10th Pa R. C.
Anderson, Robert, First Lieutenant F.
1st Pa
Alston, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Atchison, A. M., Captain G., 14th Pa
Anderson, Lieutenant 4th Ohio
Ashley, J. A., Lieutenant E., 10th N. Y.
Ayer, H., Captain G., 10th Pa Res
Ash, Joseph P., Captain 5th U. S. Cav, throat-died
Acker, Henry, Lieutenant K., 43th N. Y., leg, slightly
Alfred, Joseph, Lieutenant L., 3d N. Y.
Anderson, James M., Captain 12th U. S.
Armon, J., Lieutenant 27th Mich
Ambler, Isaac, Captain G., 13th Pa
Allen, Lieutenant 3d Va
Ames, Geo. H., Captain 4th Va, leg
Adams, Franklin C., Lieutenant 17th Mass
Andrews, Edward V., Captain 1st Mich
Andrews, B. P., Captain 7th Indiana
Ames, A. D., Captain 17th Va
Amersham, G. C., Captain 53d Pa, side head
Allison, J., Lieutenant 11th Pa, hand and abdomen
Alton, P. V., Lieutenant 64th N. Y., breast
Alverdy, A., Lieutenant 58th Mass
Alden, Robt J., Lieutenant 18th Pa
Armstrong, Ellis T., Lieut 7th N. Y.
Annand, A., Lieutenant 26th Mass
Andrews, E. A., Captain 1st Mass H. A.
Allen, H. V., Captain 14th Pa
Alden, C. T., Captain 20th Mich
Atkinson, H. O., Lieut 1st Mass H. A.
Andrews, Lieutenant 14th Ind
Arnold, Saxton J., Captain 52d N. Y.
Adrian, O. R., Lieutenant 10th N. Y.
Austin, John S., Colonel 73d N. Y.
Buckley, J. P., Captain 13th N. Y.
Babcock, W. H., Lieutenant F., 12th N. Y.
Bennett, J. W., Major 1st Va Cav
Bartlett, D. O. F., Captain 5th Pa
Bowne, S. F., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Barrager, F. P., Lieutenant 143d Pa
Borden John H., Captain 63d Pa
Buermeier, Henry, Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Broughton, W. H., Lieutenant 16th Mo
Brooks, James B., Lieutenant 4th Va
Ball, W., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Beekman, W. S., Captain 93d N. Y.
Barnes, Charles F., Lieutenant 33 N. Y.
Bailey, Francis S., Lieutenant
Buckley, Thomas, Corporal
Barker, S. C., Captain 2d U. S. sharpshooters
Bryant, Wm E., Major
Brown, Orin H., Serg't at B., 115th N. Y.
Baker, Captain 4th Maine
Babson, Captain 4th Me
Barvis, H., Captain 121st Pa
Baker, D. W. C., Colonel 73d Pa Fire
Baker, W. A., Captain 4th Mich
Burroughs, James B., Lieutenant 8th N. Y. Cavalry
Beveridge, J. G., Captain G., 2d R. I.
Benjamin, W. H., Lieutenant 12th N. Y.
Beatty, C., Lieutenant 103d Pa

Blackmer, S. C., Lieutenant 64th N. Y.
Brook, N. M., Captain 12th N. J., foot
Buckley, Chas., Lieut-Col 6th Ca
Brewster, C. G., Captain 10th Ca
Brannon, Wm., Lieutenant 11th Me
Beaton, Eugene A., Lieutenant 3d N. H.
Beal, Robert H., Captain 11th N. Y. art
Boyle, P. T., Captain 6th N. Y.
Burton, J. C., Major 13th Indiana
Bailey, Captain 18th Mass
Bailan, G., Lieutenant 39th N. Y.
Baldwin, Lieut-Col 16th Mass
Bardett, E., Lieut 10th Mass, mortally
Brent, Assistant Surgeon 9th N. Y. H. A.
Becker, G. C., Major 39th N. Y.
Broom, C. P., Lieutenant 12th N. Y.
Bastley, W. S., Captain 26th Mass
Berry, C. C., Captain 101st N. Y.
Byrne, J., Lieut-Colonel 150th N. Y.
Bona, Lieutenant 36th Me
Brewer, Lieut-Col 6th N. J.
Bennett, J. W., Captain 12th N. Y.
Bowen, L. J., Lieutenant 5th Va
Blanchard, Geo. J., Lieutenant 6th Me
Baba, John J., Lieutenant 21st Va
Bailow, A. J., Lieutenant 162d N. Y.
Bum, Captain 12th N. Y.
Brand, S., Captain 54th Pa
Blair, H. H., Lieutenant 11th Mass
Blair, M., Captain 143d Pa
Bancroft, A., Captain 33d Mass
Bowers, Godfrey, Captain 9th Pa
Buckley, John, Lieutenant 14th N. Y.
Burr, C. F., Lieutenant 32d Me
Bentley, S. B., Lieutenant 32d N. Y.
Bryerson, G. W., Captain 24th Pa
Bowers, John, Lieutenant 50th Pa
Brooks, Geo., Lieutenant 4th N. J.
Brown, B. R., Captain 1st N. Y.
Bresy, Merrill B., Lieut 25th Mass
Brewster, M. R., Colonel 20th Excelsior
Babitt, Lieutenant-Colonel 9th N. H.
Barden, J. C., Captain 4th Mich
Bennett, J. L., Lieutenant 24th N. Y.
Brown, James, Lieutenant 14th N. Y.
Hythe, Captain 1st N. H.
Bufer, Wm., Colonel 11th Ohio
Bryan, Samuel, Captain 4th Pa
Bishop, S. L., Captain 4th Ohio
Bisbing, Geo., Captain 51st Pa
Buren, L. B., Major 12th U. S.
Barton, E., Captain 56th N. Y.
Bresy, Merrill B., Lieut 25th Mass
Bruckner, V., Captain 1st Md Cav
Baldy, A. B., Major 1st Mich Cav
Ballou, C. H., Lieutenant 39th N. Y.
Baker, C. C., Major 39th N. Y.
Berthold, J. D., Captain, Gen Burnside's staff
Raner, G., Captain 9th Pa
Brunt, J. W., Asst Surgeon 9th N. Y. H. A.
Bradley, C. C., Capt 13th N. Y.
Radford, Byron, Lieutenant 7th Conn
Blakeley, Theo., Captain 5th Pa
Bartlett, E., Lieutenant 10th Mass
Rutts, Frank A., Captain 4th N. Y.
Bailey, Thos., Capt 13th N. Y.
Borden, J. G., Lieutenant 4th N. Y.
Blackmar, Erasmus, Lieut 11th Ct
Roynton, Henry, Lieut-Col 5th Me
Bull, A. H., Lieutenant 9th N. Y.
Baker, C. C., Captain 3d Tenn
Bullberg, Chas., Captain 3d Md
Beau, Captain 11th Me
Barney, Captain 5th Va
Bennett, Major 1st Va Cav
Brown, Captain 17th N. Y.
Bennett, J. W., Lieutenant 4th Va Cav
Brothhead, Lieutenant 11th Infantry
Bailey, Captain 18th Mass
Borchert, Thos., Captain 7th Me
Biles, E. R., Lieut-Col 59th Pa
Brenden, S. G., Lieutenant 28th Mass
Bonmar, S., Lieutenant 57th Mass
Bibber, G. G., Lieutenant 1st Me H. A.
Buckner, Colonel 5th Ind
Roid, Major 84th Ind
Barnes, Josiah, Captain I., 130th Ind
Birch, J., First Lieutenant 63d Ind
Butler, W. S., Lieutenant 13th Ky
Buckner, J. F., First Lieut 1st Tenn
Copp, Milton, Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Pa
Carp, Wm R., Major 48th N. Y.
Cochran, Captain 7th Maine
Grossman, Lieutenant 156th Pa
Cann, Lieutenant 118th Pa
Carr, J. B., Major 14th Conn
Carr, J. D., Lieutenant 61st N. Y.
Carr, J. D., Lieutenant 143d Pa
Carr, J. D., Lieutenant 12th N. J.
Carr, J. D., Lieutenant-Colonel 76th N. Y.
Carr, J. D., Captain 26th Pa
Cleave, James, Lieutenant 8th Pa
Clark, D. C., Captain 6th Maine, both hips and arm
Coleman, Geo. S., Adjutant 6th Pa R.
Cochrane, James C., First Lieutenant G., 37th Mass
Conna, Lieutenant 17th N. Y.
Chamberlain, Robert B., Lieutenant 2d Mass
Cridger, Wm., Captain 52d Pa
Carr, Aaron W., Lieutenant 2d R. I.
Curtis, R. M., Lieutenant 7th Ind
Caton, H. T., Captain G., 12th N. Y.
Crawford, D. D., Lieutenant 1, 63d Pa
Clark, C. B., Lieutenant 122d N. Y.
Crawford, Thomas, Lieutenant 14th N. Y.
Carney, Captain 17th U. S.
Cass, G. B., First Lieutenant 1st N. J.
Caruth, Sumner, Colonel 5th Mass
Cook, J. D., Lieutenant 6th N. Y.
Cook, John, Lieutenant-Colonel 76th N. Y.
Cook, Wm., Lieutenant H., 26th N. Y.
Cook, Henry P., Captain 2d N. J.
Crisler, Geo. W., Captain A., 1st Md
Carver, F. F., Lieutenant G., 9th N. Y.
Cappman, W. H., Lieutenant K., 16th Mass
Carrington, G. W., Colonel 23rd Mass
Chase, O., Captain G., 2d Va
Convery, Chas. B., 143d Pa
Cable, Joshua, Lieut-Col 15th Pa Cav
Carter, Richard, Lieutenant 1, 5th Wis
Curran, Major 146th N. Y.
Cady, Captain 2d Va
Campbell, A., Captain 183d Pa
Conley, D. H., Captain 9th N. Y. S. M.
Cossair, Lieutenant 93d N. Y.
Carnie, Henry, Captain E., 11th N. Y.
Carnie, Lieutenant 12th N. Y.
Cummings, F. M., Colonel 183d N. Y.
Connor, Freeman, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th N. Y.
Cozens, Captain 53th N. Y.
Case, G. B., First Lieutenant K., 6th Pa
Coulton, Wm., Captain G., 15th Mass
Campbell, Captain 4th Pa
Crosby, J. W., Major 61st Pa
Clark, Myron U., Lieutenant 2d R. I.
Cline, Captain 18th N. Y.
Clyde, A., Captain 103th Pa
Clark, G. B., Captain C., 1st U. S. sharpshooters
Coker, Geo. P., Captain 63d Pa
Crisley, Geo., Captain A., 1st Md
Chase, Philip C., Captain G., 2d Va
Campbell, James B., Lieutenant 140th N. Y.
Crockett, George L., First Lieutenant G., 4th Maine
Cronkite, Captain 121st N. Y.
Clark, Robt., Lieutenant 2d Pa R., leg
Corrigan, Major 9th N. Y., leg amputated
Crawford, Colburn, Captain 11th Mass
Coxner, Lieutenant 6th Me, shoulder
Cook, J. D., Lieutenant 61st N. Y., foot
Crawford, Geo. H., Captain 93th N. Y., thigh
Clapp, E. J., Lieutenant 125th N. Y., thigh
Camp, Wm., Captain 4th Ohio, shoulder
Cummings, Chas., Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Va
Campbell, J. A., Lieutenant 16th N. Y.
Curry, W. L., Lieut-Colonel 106th Pa

Fordey, John, Captain A., 7th Va
Francis, Henry, Captain H., 20th Pa
Farrell, Patrick, Captain C., 140th N. Y.
Faussett, J. B., Lieutenant C., 11th N. Y.
Flint, Lieutenant 4th N. Y. art
Fish, Miner C., Lieutenant 2d, 5th Va
Frost, Lieutenant 14th Pa
Frazier, Colonel 140 h Pa
Flavin, Ed H., First Lieutenant A., 14th N. Y.
Fitzhugh, F. W., Second Lieutenant 11th Pa
Fraser, J. H., Lieutenant 83d N. Y.
Fisher, B. F., First Lieutenant F., 9th Mass
Fritz, Captain 99th Pa
Foster, A., Captain D., 150th Pa
Faukrow, Samuel, Captain G., 56th Pa
Flagg, Captain 16th Mass
Foster, Thos F., Second Lieutenant D., 50th Pa
Ford, Captain 166th Pa
Fletcher, E. T., Major 40th N. Y., back
Finney, J., Captain 8th N. Y.
Frisk, H. B., Second Lieut 57th Mass
Fenton, H. G., Colonel 150th N. Y.
Fellows, A. G., Lieutenant 56th Mass
Fisher, C. W., Captain 104th N. Y.
Frederick, G. H., 57th N. Y.
Falk, P., Lieutenant 65th N. Y.
Foster, N. J., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Foster, N., Captain 1st N. Y.
Fammis, Alex., Lieutenant 56th Pa
Fitzharris, Morris, Lieutenant 42d N. Y.
Freeman, J. S., Lieutenant 2d Mich
Ferdinand, R. T., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Finnerman, David, Lieut 146th N. Y.
Fowler, Geo., Lieutenant 1st Mich's
Fales, H. J., Adjutant 72d N. Y.
Fleming, J. M., Lieutenant 12th N. J.
French, Adjutant 5th Va
Fish, Lieutenant 5th Va
Fuller, J. P., Lieutenant 93d N. Y.
Fowler, T. S., Lieutenant 7th N. Y.
Fleming, J. M., Lieutenant 3rd Mass
Fissan, Lieutenant 9th Mass
Fenwick, J. B., First Lieut 3d Mich
Foster, C. H., Lieutenant 11th Me
Fulkerson, F. D., Captain 5th Tenn
Gates, Ephraim, Second Lieutenant A., 13th Pa
Goodfellow, Lieutenant 45th Pa
Giles, A. M., Captain Pa Res
Gale, S., Lieutenant B., 10th N. Y. Cav
James, P., Captain 1st N. Y.
Garrison, John W., Captain B., 99th N. Y.
Grantswyn, W. B., Captain 14th N. Y.
Gross, A., Captain 12th Pa Res
Grison, Chas E., Lieutenant 22nd Mass, breast
Grattan, Stephen, Lieutenant 17th Me, scalp
Goldsborough, J. L., Captain K., 6th Md, left leg
Goodyear, E. B., Lieutenant D., 42d N. Y.
Gibbs, David, Captain C., 103th N. Y.
Graham, W. W., Captain B., 39th Mass
Gleason, Captain 1st Mass
Gillmore, Henry, Lieutenant A., 17th Vermont
Gooley, Lieutenant 4th Md
Gaery, A. J., Captain I., 12th Mass
Gibben, J., Colonel 118th Pa
Galpin, Major 121st N. Y.
Gore, D. W., Second Lieutenant H., 37th Pa
Groves, John, Captain F., 14th N. Y.
Goodall, R. P., Lieutenant G., 3d Va
Gardwin, Chas J., Lieutenant A., 17th Me
Gray, A., Captain 12th Mass
Gibson, G. W., Captain C., 2d Wis
Goodwin, J. L., Lieutenant 57th Mass
Gardland, Lieutenant D., 8th Conn
Girman, H. M., Lieutenant 1st N. J.
Gray, C., Lieutenant 4th Mich
Gallant, James A., Captain G., 104th N. Y.
Grossman, Henry C., Lieutenant 138th Pa
Gale, Henry, Lieutenant 1st N. Y. dr
Giles, John S., Lieutenant 103th N. Y.
Gifford, H., Lieutenant 93d N. Y.
Griffin, A. C., Captain 2d N. Y. art
Grey, Lieutenant 4th Me
Grove, Ezra P., Captain 1st N. Y. Mass
Grealey, Cio, Lieutenant 7th Wis
Gosse, Captain 60th N. Y., leg
Galt, J. A., Captain G., 104th N. Y.
Gregory, O. M., Captain I., 5th Mich
Garvie, Wm., Lieutenant 4th N. Y.
Goodfellow, H., Captain 26th Pa
Gaylord, Ascher, Captain 143d Pa
Grossman, Chas E., Lieutenant 26th Mich
Giles, J. S., Lieutenant H., 10th N. Y.
Grove, Captain 1st N. Y. art
Gait, S., First Lieut 14th N. Y. Cav
Gary, W. H., Second Lieut 4th N. Y.
Gage, J. A., Lieutenant 106th Pa
Granger, G. T., Major 9th Me
Gleason, F., Lieutenant 7th Me
Goodwin, Lieutenant 6th Ohio
Greenwalt, J. M., Lieut-Col 16th Pa
Grissold, E., Captain 148th N. Y.
Griffin, D. S., Captain 142d N. Y.
Griffin, A., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Guss, F. M., Captain 55th Pa
Gwyer, J. L., Lieutenant 155th N. Y.
Graunt, W. H., Captain 14th N. Y.
Grant, G. W., Lieutenant 1st Me art
Garvey, J., Captain 12th Mass
Giles, J. J., First Lieut 37th Mass
Gorsuch, R., Second Lieutenant 4th Md
Gleason, Jos. P., Captain 84th Ind
Hammington, L., Major 1st Battery
Hamilton, Elliot, Lieut 1st N. J.
Holden, Stephen, Lieutenant 152d N. Y.
Hutchings, S., Lieutenant G., 5th Me
Harper, Lieutenant 189th Pa
Haight, G. W., Captain 1st N. J. Cav
Haight, G. W., Lieutenant 7th Me
Heinrich, Nicholas, Lieut 82d N. Y.
Hamlin, F. M., Lieutenant 17th N. Y.
Hamilton, T. B., Lieut-Col 62d N. Y.
Harris, W. P., Captain 138th Pa
Hank, W. J., Lieutenant A., 20th Ind
Holl, Captain 4th N. Y.
Hoyt, G. E., Captain 7th Wis
Herdford, Henry, Lieut E., 8th N. J.
Hall, Amos, Lieutenant 11th Pa
Hebrew, J. A., Captain 27th Mass
Hurlbut, Rufus, Captain D., 33d Mass
Hoyt, H., Captain 14th N. Y.
Howard, Lieutenant 140th N. Y.
Harris, B. H., Lieut 1st, 38th N. Y.
Hall, E. D., Lieut I., 8th Conn
Hubbard, W. H., Lieutenant D., 3d Va
Hutchinson, Captain 83d Pa
Hopkins, G. Capt. B., 1st Mass Cav
Hobbs, J. I., Captain I., 1st Mass Cav
Haskin, H., Captain 123d N. Y.
Hurlbert, J. H., Lieut B., 123th N. Y.
Hammer, M., Capt G., 9th Pa battery
Hillis, B. H., First Lieut R., 123th Ohio
Hathaway, G. H., First Lieut D., 106th N. Y., dead
Hunt, J. H., Captain 141st Pa
Horton, J. H., Captain 141st Pa
Hill, David, Captain F., 132d N. Y.
Hechtman, Captain K., 83d Pa
Hall, J. A., First Lieut 1st N. S. Cav
Folser, Captain 132d N. Y.
Holton, E. A., Lieutenant I., 6th Va
Hackett, Geo., Second Lieut I., 10th N. Y.
Hammond, Captain 98th Pa
Hayman, Captain 10th U. S.
Hughes, G. J., Lieut-Col 39th N. Y.
Heckler, B. W., First Lieut E., 24th Mich
Holcomb, Judson H., Lieut C., 5th Wis
Henry, Thos., Second Lieut 1st Md
Hamilton, Captain 103th Pa
Hobbs, N., Lieutenant H., 17th Maine
Hacker, Lieutenant 61st Pa
Holcomb, Lieutenant 7th Wis
Hayes, Joseph, Colonel 18th Mass
Hayden, Captain 57th Mass
Hoggin, Captain 16th Mass
Hogan, Lieutenant G., 63d N. Y.
Hurd, C. H., A. G. to Gen Russell
Hamil, S. J., Lieutenant E., 11th Pa
Harr, Robert G., Captain B., 49th Pa

Heyes, Hamilton W., Captain 14th U. S.
Hudson, Geo. M., Lieut K., 32 Mass
Hull, J. E., Lieut-Col 62d Pa
Hearne, H. H., Captain 40th N. Y.
Horn, A. H., Lieutenant 141st Pa
Horton, J. E., Captain 141st Pa
Harris, A. P., Captain 5th Me
Houchings, S., Lieutenant 5th Me
Hagerty, H., Lieutenant 5th N. J.
Hovey, M. T., Lieutenant 99th Pa
Hydic, C., Lieutenant 67th N. Y.
Harrison, A., Lieutenant 5th Mich
Hamlin, F. M., Lieutenant 147th N. Y.
Hardenburg, Lieutenant 44th N. Y.
Hoyes, Lieutenant 44th N. Y.
Houghton, Lieut-Colonel 7th Mich
Henry, R. F., Captain 1st Me H. A.
Harsana, F. M., Lieutenant 147th N. Y.
Houghton, Roland, Captain 142d Pa
Haynes, W. K., Lieutenant 8th Mich
Houston, J. W., Lieutenant 124th N. Y.
Hearn, John C., Capt 164th N. Y.
Hay, Thos H., Lieut H., 54th N. Y.
Huston, Ed J., Lieut K., 11th N. Y.
Holton, Lieutenant 6th Va
Hudson, F. M. K., Captain 11th Ind
Hammond, Lieut-Col 52d Me
Hilton, Captain 16th Mass
Hills, Major 49th N. Y.
Hunt, V. V., Assistant Surgeon 43d N. Y.
Johnson, Ed T., Captain 10th Mass
Jones, Frank H., Captain G., 146th Pa
Jordon, E. B., Lieut-Col 14th N. Y. S. M.
Johnson, Lieutenant 3d Maine
Jennings, H. M., Captain 95th N. Y.
Jones, P. E., Captain 140th N. Y.
Jennings, J. H., Captain 1st Mass
Jones, Evan B., Captain 103th N. Y.
Jacobs, Horace G., Lieutenant 6th Me
Jeffries, J. L., Captain B., 115th Pa
Johnson, James, Captain A., 7th Wis
Jewell, George, Lieutenant 6th Pa
Jones, J. P., Major 7th Me
Jameison, W. H., Lieutenant 2d Wis
Johnson, Lieut, Adjutant 66th N. Y.
Keece, G. A., Lieutenant 143d Pa
Kernan, E. C., Lieutenant 3d N. Y.
Kenfield, Frank, Captain C., 17th Va
Krom, J. B., Captain F., 12th N. Y.
Kulms, W. A., First Lieut K., 11th Pa
Kimberly, Chas, Lieutenant 19th Pa
Keson, Major 1th Pa
Kennedy, E. H., Captain C., 11th N. Y.
Knox, E. B., Major 44th N. Y.
Kane, Augustus W., Lieut 40th N. Y.
Kilburn, Thos., First Lieut B., 123d Ohio
Kane, A., Lieutenant 6th Pa
Kittle, D. M., Lieutenant 115th N. Y.
Kinsey, Levi B., Captain 1st Pa Rifles
Kinney, Wm H., Lieutenant 93d N. Y.
King, Lieutenant 146th N. Y.
Kremer, F. A., Lieutenant 16th Mich
Kinsley, J. W., Lieutenant 11th N. Y.
Kirley, Franklin, Lieutenant 28th Mass
Kennedy, J. B., First Lieut B., 10th N. Y.
Kendall, Jas., First Lieut C., 18th Ind
Leinfelder, Lieut, Captain 143d Pa
Lay, J. Carbarre, Lieutenant 17th U. S.
Loran, J. H., Captain F., 2nd Ind
Lodge, T. O., Captain B., 15th Maine
Lynch, Patrick, Lieut 1st, 2d R. I.
Lynch, Thos., 4th N. Y.
Lechtersperger, Chas, Lieut 71st Pa
Lawrence, Levi, Lieutenant 57th Mass
Lalbridge, Geo. H., 14th Conn
Lalbie, Thomas, Lieutenant E., 49th Pa
Lawler, Edward, Lieut G., 14th N. Y.
Longake, T. F., First Lieut E., 72d Pa
Lawrence, H. M., Lieutenant 120th N. Y.
Langer, Lieutenant 56th Pa
Loring, Captain 147th N. Y.
Landon, John G., Lieutenant 8th N. J.
Loret, Lieutenant 119th Pa
Laurence, J. F., Captain H., 73d N. Y.
Lyon, E. C., Captain H., 155th Pa
Lee, Caleb, Charles T., Lieut 7th Mass
Meyer, Anton, Lieutenant A., 12th U. S.
McGough, M., Lieutenant I. U. S.
Mitchell, A. H., Lieutenant 106th Pa
Mendon, T., Lieutenant 62d N. Y.
Miller, Wm., Lieutenant 56th N. Y.
Mason, Col 7th Me
Moore, J., Lieutenant 11 Pa
Mouton, Adj 11 New Hampshire
Mannab, C. H., Lieutenant 8 Ohio
Morse, E. A., Captain 6th Me
McClulloch, C., Captain 7 N. Y. heavy artillery
Miller, Wm R., Lieutenant 56 Pa
Martin, A. D., Lieutenant 14 N. Y.
Morris, John, Captain 7 N. Y. heavy artillery
Merchant, Hiram D., Lieutenant 6 Wis
McKisson, L. V., 2d Lieutenant 8 Ohio
McLendon, A., Lieut 8th N. Y.
McLendon, A., Lieut 8th N. Y.
Morris, W. H., Captain 20 Me
McReady, J., Captain 126 Ohio
Morse, Hiram, Lieutenant 2d Me
McClay, Thos H., Captain 29 N. Y.
Marlin, Captain 4th N. Y.
Murphy, Matthew, Col 69 N. Y.
McIntyre, J. A., Captain 23 Mass
Martin, Frank, Lieutenant 155 Pa
Griffin, A., Lieut 3d N. Y.
Murphy, P. E., Lieutenant 9 Mass
McClellan, John, Lieutenant 5 Me
McGinniskin, Chas B., Lieut 9 Mass
Martin, Lieutenant 17 Va
McLerch, H., Lieutenant 20 Me
Morgan, Major 3 Me
Mead, L. R., Lieut G. 4th Mich
Merrill, Capt 99th Pa
Morris, Capt 6th N. J.
Medley, Lieut I., 3d Mich
Morris, J., Lieutenant 7th N. Y.
Marshall, Jas R., Lieut A., 36th Mass
Mandeville, A. J., Lieut D., 8th N. Y.
Morrow, H. N., Colonel 24th Mich
Myers, Thos H., Lieut 1st U. S.
McGarghy, D., Capt A., 5th Pa Res
Macey, G. N., Colonel 20th Mass
Morehouse, B. E., Lieut F., 11th N. J.
McLernout, Captain
Myers, J. E., Capt 42d Pa
McClay, Thomas, Captain 20th Me
McMahon, 2d Lieut Pa
McTavish, Lieutenant 11th Mass
Martin, Wm R., 1st Lieutenant 17th Va
Murdoch, Lieut-Colonel 69th Pa
Molloy, Capt, 1st Mass
McKenna, Captain
Mitchell, Seth, Lieutenant B., 109 N. Y.
McAndrews, Captain 12th N. Y.
McLennan, Captain 5th Mass
Myers, Alexander F., Lieut 6th Md
Mardoch, W., Lieutenant A., 14th Ct
Murray, W. H., Lieutenant B., 19th Md
McMead, Wm., Lieutenant B., 71st Pa
Mahan, Arthur, Capt E., 5th Mass
Mosiore, Lieutenant
Meggi, Ferdinand, 2d Lieut I., 59 N. Y.
McKesson, Lieutenant 8th Ohio
McMahon, Captain, First Lieut
Milton, Lieutenant-Colonel 83d Pa
McClellan, Lieutenant 5th Me
Morton, Captain, 6th Ind U. S. battery
McAn, Quinley, Major, 39th U. S. Col'd
McMurtre, Wm, 2d Lieut K., 148th Pa
McIntyre, Captain 2d R. I.
Miller, Jas, Lieutenant 106th Pa
McMahon, C., 2d Lieutenant H., 63d Pa
Milis, Lieutenant 184 Pa
McKinstry, Charles, Adjutant 1st N. J.
McNamara, J. B., Captain B., 9th Mass
McMelly, Thos, 2d Lieut F., 1st Md
Mackey, Michael, 1st Lieut I., 96 Pa
McMormick, Jas, Captain B., 62th Pa
McKinley, Charles, Lieut H., 12th Pa
Murphy, Patrick, First Lieut I., 9 Mass
McHencken, Capt E., 125 U. S.
Munson, Ira, Capt F., 19th N. Y.
Munger, O. S., Lieut, missing
Foster, Sam H., Capt 1st Pa
Murdick, Frederick, Lieut 35 N. Y.

Martin, A. P., Capt 3d Mass battery
Muller, Wm., First Lieut 16th Mass
Morrill, Walter, Captain, 20th Me
Morrill, William, Lieut, 86th N Y
More, G. W., First Lieut C, 11th N Y
McNaughton, D. G., Captain, 1st Pa
Moore, Lieut-Colonel, 14th Conn
Monroe, Captain, 139th Pa
Muller, Wm., Lieut, 86th N Y
Manning, Colonel, 36th N Y Cav
Mickel, P., Captain, 12th N Y
Mahan, Daniel, Lieut-Col, 70th N Y
Mitling, Lee, Captain C, 61st N Y
McAllister, R., Colonel, 11th N Y
Myeraine, O. B., Lieut 53d N Y
McCaughy, D., Captain, 5th Pa Res
Mack, S. A., Captain E, 1st Rifles Pa R

Remington, Wm. M., Capt K, 6th Wis
Reynolds, Francis, 1st Lieut
Sabine, A. N., Lieut, 8th Mich
Stirling, Thos, First Lieut D, 8th Md
Smith, J. A., Lieut, 8th N Y
Schell, Colonel, 5th N J
Scheel, Absalom, Captain C, 11th Pa
Simms, Lieut, 82d N Y
Stuart, James D., Captain G, 49th Pa
Shipley, P. E., Captain G, 10th Pa Res
Sumner, E. V., Captain 1st U S, 4th reg
Smith, Colonel, 61st Pa
Sawyer, F. A., Lieut, 17th Me
Stewart, John E., Capt A, 155 Pa
Shaw, F. V., First Lieut H, 57th Pa
Sincial, James, Lieut F, 14th reg
Stone, Colonel, 2d Vermont
Stoughton, Lieut-Col Second U S
Schurg, Chas., First Lieut H, 14th N Y
Stutter, B. M., Second Lieut A, 143d Pa
Thibodeau, J. F., Captain 36th Mass
Tilton, H. C., Lieut, 11th N J
Teneyck, J. B., Lieut, 3d Mich
Thompson, L. H., Captain F, 73d N Y
Toy, Thomas, Captain C, 2d R I
Tumann, J. W., Lieut, 149th Pa
Thompson, John M., Lieut 48th Pa
Tyler, John S., Lieut-Col 2d Vt
Thatcher, E. A., First Lieut F, 49th N Y
Tucker, L. M., Captain, A. I. G.
Thompson, Chas., Lieut, 1st Mich
Toten, Enoch, Major 5th Wis
Tobin, John M., Captain 9th Mass
Tusker, W. H., Lieut, 121st N Y
Toppin, B. F., Captain 50th Pa
Thibodeau, Captain 4th Excelsior N Y
Valentine, J. F., Lieut, 1st 39th N Y
Van Alst, J. R., Captain 33d N Y
Vandever, J. H., Captain E, 15th N J
Vansickle, Caleb C, 4th N Y
Vorhees, G. W., Captain 32d Mass
Vickers, David, Jr., Major 4th N J
Waldron, Chas. A., First Lt B, 2d R I
Wesson, J., Major 15th Mass
Wack, Lieut, 1st 53d Pa
Wood, B. R., Captain, missing
Wellington, C., Lieut, 17th Me
Worcester, A. P., Captain F, 3d Me
Wier, Lieut, 2d Del
Wolfe, Wm., Lieut, 1st 53d Pa
Williams, Captain 31st Pa
Watts, Charles H., Captain D, 8th Md
Welch, Thomas, First Lt G, 61st N Y
Williams, A. G., Lieut, 63d Pa
Wynwood, J. H., Captain 32d Mass
Wood, A., Captain C, 9th N Y
West, Colonel 17th Me
Wellies, Lieut, 140th N Y
Weston, Sherman, Major 18th Mass
Wilson, Lieut-Col 8th Pa, arm
Wright, Robert C., Lieut-Col 42d N Y
Wilson, Colonel 81st Pa
Woodin, Lieut, 16th Mass
Woodward, O. S., Colonel 53d Pa
Wood, J. J., second Lieut, 1st U S
Wlair, W. D., Lieut, 49th N Y

General Grant says that probably our killed and missing are over-
stated.
Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to General Grant. The condition of the Army and his contemplated operations are entirely satisfactory. The army is abundantly supplied.
Under instructions from this Department to Colonel Schriver, commanding at Fredericksburgh and its vicinity, nine persons are in custody who are suspected to have been engaged with Mayor Slaughter.
The Mayor had made his escape before intelligence of the outrage reached Fredericksburgh, and the sick and wounded, what could not be transported overland, will be brought here on water transports.
No reports have been received from General Butler to-day.
Major-General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.
Latest date from Major-General Canby were at Vicksburg.
The Red River was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points. But measures had been taken by him, which were believed to be adequate, for clearing the river of all such obstructions and to enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the Army.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

7 o'clock this morning, reports that Major-General Fitz Hugh Lee, lately promoted, made, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon his post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James River, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brigadier-General Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if this proposition was rejected, he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. General Wild replied: "We will try that." Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported.
No other reports of military operations have been received by the Department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.
EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 24-10 P. M. }

To Major-General Dix:
A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the Army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth corps marched by way of Harris' Store to Jericks' Ford, and the Fifth corps succeeded in effecting a crossing, and getting position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us.

Another dispatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says: "He was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massive firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock, the rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very considerable. Our losses were inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister."
A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 3 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond. Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but had not time to count them or ascertain his loss. Hancock is storming the rifle-pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between one and two hundred prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, and sent them on order calling out all boys, seventeen years of age, to join the Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan was this morning, at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night.
No dispatches have been received to-day from General Sherman, and none are expected for several days.
Dispatches from General Butler have been received to-day, relating briefly to the operations of the respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 23d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the Army and were handsomely repulsed.
A dispatch from Major-General Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that General Banks' troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morganza to-day. The Army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MEMORIAL OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

The following memorial of the acting assistant or contract Surgeons of the Army, will shortly be submitted to Congress:
TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:—
I, the undersigned, acting assistant surgeons, United States Army, respectfully submit the following memorial, and, representing as we do, a majority of our profession in the service, trust that it will meet with due consideration and attention of your honorable bodies.
We are private physicians employed under contract by the Medical Director, to perform the duties of medical officers on the transports, in the field, regiment, post and general hospitals, or "wherever our services may be required, for and in consideration of \$100 per month," less one and one-half per cent internal revenue (except in the case of those sent into the field, who are paid \$113 83 per month) and this "in lieu of all allowances and emoluments whatever"—of mileage, rations, forage and servants' wages.
We are obliged to assume all the responsibilities and perform all the duties of commissioned officers, according to army regulations, and are subject to strict military discipline.
We are frequently ordered away from our posts or stations, at a moment's notice, on detached service, in medical charge of troops, to distant places, and for such service receive no extra pay or compensation, but are compelled to defray our own travelling expenses, with the exception of transportation in kind which is furnished by the quartermaster. We are exposed to all the dangers, fatigues, hardships and privations of war; to the miasmatic influences of unhealthy climates, and the perils of the ocean, many contract surgeons having been killed, wounded and captured by the enemy, to say nothing of those who have died at their posts from sickness or been lost at sea. At the same time we are denied nearly all the honors, privileges and immunities of officers—among others, rank, and the right to demand a court of inquiry or trial by court martial, if charged with any breach of military law. We are also liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States. Our position is anomalous, inasmuch as we are neither citizens nor soldiers.
A large proportion of contract surgeons employed in our army are men of great professional ability and experience, with families to maintain, who have left their homes, and in many cases a lucrative practice, to serve their country.
In the beginning of the rebellion, when the Army was paid in coin, \$100 or \$113 83 per month was perhaps a fair compensation for our services; but, owing to the present depreciation of the National currency, and the consequent increase in the cost of all the necessities of life, it is not so now.
In view of these facts we pray that by an act of Congress our pay hereafter may be increased from twenty-five to thirty-three and one-third per cent; that we may be allowed mileage, or at least our actual travelling expenses when on detached service, and also be exempted from conscription.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Lorenzo Thomas has returned to Washington, in good health, from his long and arduous tour of service in the Mississippi Department.

THIRTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 20-10:30 P. M.

Major-General Dix:
Dispatches from General Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he had pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Casaville, and there was skirmishing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps.
The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day.
A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21-9:50 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:
Dispatches from General Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a great deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.
A dispatch just received from General Banks, dated at Alexandria, the 8th of May, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow (May 9) and the gunboats relieved. He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. General Canby was at the mouth of the Red River on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks if necessary.
Dispatches from General Butler, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had "been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We shall hold on. Have captured the rebel General Walker of the Texas troops."
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 22-10 P. M. }

To Major-General Dix:
On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania (the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public). It has, thus far, progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started at 1 1/2 o'clock Friday night, one hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna.
Hoke's brigade has joined Lee.
The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Gurney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Manassas Gap on that line.
A dispatch received this morning from General Canby, dated May 14, at the mouth of the Red River, says: "We have rumors to-day from rebel sources that the gunboats, except two, succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' dispatch."
No dispatches have been received to-day from General Butler.
Dispatches from Kingston, Ga., state that General Sherman's forces are resting, and replenishing their supplies.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 23, 1864.

Major-General Dix:
Dispatches from Major-General Canby, dated "Mouth of Red River, at Midnight, May 15," state that "Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. General Banks will probably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow."
A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated "on board the flagship Black Hawk, mouth of Red River, May 16," states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th Army corps, who proposed and built a tree-dam of 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety, the back water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, and allowing them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy to a point of safety. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services.
An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22, states that the Army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and Semmesport.
Major-General Sherman, by a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M. last night, reports that he would be ready by this morning to resume his operations. Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have more than replaced all losses and detachments.
We have no official reports since my last telegram from General Grant or General Butler.
Official reports of this Department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spottsylvania Court-House, many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to General Grant.
The whole Army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence.
Upward of twenty thousand sick and wounded have been transported from the field of battle to the Washington hospitals, and placed under surgical care.
Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of an active campaign brought away.
Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded to the Army, and the grand Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied and furnished, than when the campaign opened.
Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all.
During the same time, over 30,000 volunteers for 100 days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped, and transported to their respective positions.
This statement is due to the chiefs of the Army, staff and bureaus, and their respective corps, to whom the credit belongs.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Wednesday, May 25-9 P. M. }

Major-General Dix:
The latest date from General Grant's headquarters, received by this Department, is dated at Mount Carmel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is not over three hundred, killed and wounded. The prisoners captured in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deserted them. The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men. Still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.
General Butler, in a dispatch dated at headquarters in the field, at

CASUALTIES IN WHEATON'S BRIGADE.

The following is the official report of the casualties among the officers of the First brigade, Second division, Sixth corps, commanded by Brigadier-General F. Wheaton:

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 5TH AND 6TH.

KILLED.—Colonel J. W. Patterson, 102d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant Jacob Drum, 102d Pa. Vols.; Major A. H. Snyder, 129th Pa. Vols.; Captain E. H. Rogers, 93d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant George Wiedman, 98th Pa. Vols.

WOUNDED.—Captain T. E. Kirkbride, 102 Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain J. D. Kirk, 102d Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain S. L. Fullwood, 102d Pa. Vols., severely; Adjutant A. F. Callow, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant St. Clair Cooper, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant T. A. M. Laughlin, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant S. M. Duval, 102d Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain A. G. Douglass, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain James Conway, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain S. C. Schoyer, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Adjutant A. M. Harper, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant W. S. Leech, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant E. C. Grace, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant R. M. Culmer, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant S. C. Crawford, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant A. S. Warner, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant Frank Goodlin, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant J. D. Hieber, 139th Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain John Fritz, 93d Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain C. W. Eckman, 93d Pa. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant M. B. Goodrich, 93d Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant F. Woomer, 93d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant H. L. Kiner, 93d Pa. Vols.; Lieutenant M. McMurray, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant George Schmitt, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain M. Hammar, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Lieutenant L. Solistman, 98th Pa. Vols., seriously; Captain W. F. Davies, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Captain W. H. Baker, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant W. Moore, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Lieutenant S. J. Dockstader, 62d N. Y. Vols., seriously.

BATTLES NORTH OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, MAY 12TH AND 13TH.
WOUNDED.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Hamilton, 62d N. Y. Vols., severely; Major W. Hubbell, 62d N. Y. Vols., slightly; Captain R. G. Rogers, 93d Pa. Vols., mortally; Captain J. Fritz, 93d Pa. Vols., severely; Captain D. C. Keller, 93d Pa. Vols., severely; Captain C. Lipple, 93d Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain J. L. McKean, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain Robert Munroe, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly; Captain W. P. Herbert, 139th Pa. Vols., slightly.

MAY 5TH TO 15TH—ENLISTED MEN.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
62d New York.....15	61	14
93d Pa.....20	181	6
98th Pa.....20	76	6
102d Pa.....23	176	10
139th Pa.....43	253	30
	119	747

RECAPITULATION—CASUALTIES FROM MAY 5TH TO 15TH.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.	TOTAL.
Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
5	119	38	747
			43
			896

Aggregate, 939

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

TWENTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 19-10:15 P. M. }

To Major-General Dix:
No official reports of military operations to-day have been received by this Department from General Grant or General Butler.
Reports from General Sherman's command, dated at Kingston, Ga., 2 P. M. to-day, announce that Sherman reached Kingston, and encamped last night. This morning he advanced upon the enemy, who again retreated.
The dispatch states that while it was being written, Hooker's and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston, and the two armies were in plain sight of each other, two miles east of Kingston.
Davis' division of the 14th corps is in possession of Rome.
General Sherman reports the weather fine, roads good, and country more open and less mountainous.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRTIETH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Friday, May 20-6:30 P. M. }

To Major-General Dix:
This afternoon we have dispatches dated at 8 1/2 this morning, from General Grant.
Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's divisions, and some of Warren's troops that were on the entire right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands, beside many killed and wounded. Our loss foots up a little over 600 wounded and 150 killed and missing.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CASUALTIES AMONGST GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a communication in reply to its resolution, asking for information concerning general officers, since the commencement of the Rebellion. The following is the list:

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, retired.
Brigadier-General David E. Twiggs, dismissed.
Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, retired.
Major-General John E. Wool, retired.
Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, retired.
Brigadier-General James W. Ripley, retired.
Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, dead.
Brigadier-General J. K. Mansfield, dead.*
Brigadier-General James G. Totten, dead.
Brigadier-General Andrew H. Reeder, declined an appointment.

VOLUNTEERS.

Major-General Frank P. Blair, resigned, and resignation revoked.
Major-General William F. Smith, expired by constitutional limitation, and re-appointed.
Major-General John M. Schofield, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General Horatio G. Wright, rejected by Senate—since appointed.
Major-General Cassius M. Clay, resigned.
Major-General James A. Garfield, resigned.
Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, resigned.
Major-General Charles S. Hamilton, resigned.
Major-General Erasmus D. Keyes, resigned.
Major-General Edwin D. Morgan, resigned.
Major-General Benjamin M. Prentiss, resigned.
Major-General Robert C. Schenck, resigned.
Major-General Edw. D. Baker, dead.*
Major-General Hiram G. Berry, dead.*
Major-General John Buford, dead.*
Major-General Philip Kearney, dead.*
Major-General Ormely M. Mitchell, dead.*
Major-General J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.*
Major-General William Nelson, dead.*
Major-General Jeremiah L. Reno, dead.*
Major-General I. B. Richardson, dead.*
Major-General John F. Reynolds, dead.*
Major-General E. V. Sumner, dead.*
Major-General John Sedgwick, dead.*
Major-General Geo. C. Strong, dead.*
Major-General Charles F. Smith, dead.*
Major-General Isaac I. Stevens, dead.*
Major-General Amiel W. Whipple, dead.*
Major-General Thos. A. Morris, declined.
Major-General Napoleon B. Buford, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General J. D. Cox, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General Geo. W. Morrell, expired by constitutional limitation.
Major-General W. T. H. Brooks, nomination withdrawn.
Major-General John Newton, nomination withdrawn.
Major-General Wm. H. French, mustered out.
Major-General Fitz John Porter, cashiered.

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Henry W. Bonham, appointment revoked.
J. J. Bartlett, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Geo. W. Cullum, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Jos. B. Carr, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Chas. T. Campbell, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Edward Ferrero, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
A. J. Hamilton, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
James A. Ledlie, expired by constitutional limitation, and re-appointed.
Thos. F. Meagher, resigned and resignation revoked.
Joshua T. Owens, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Gabriel R. Paul, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
Henry H. Sibley, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.
John M. Thayer, expired by constitutional limitation and re-appointed.

RESIGNED.

Burns, Wm H
Boyle, J F
Buckingham, C P
Reatty, John
Craig, James
Crittenden, Thomas T
Campbell, William B
Cochrane, John
Clement, G P
Donner, J W
Duryee, Abram
Dumont, Ebenezer
Dodge, C C
Deltzer, G W
Farnsworth, John F
Fairchild, Lucius
Harding, A C
Kernan, J L
King, Rufus
Kane, Thomas L
McCall, George A
Montgomery, William B
Morgan, George W

DEAD.

Bayard, George D*
Bohlen, Henry
Cooper, James
Corcoran, Michael
Chaplain, T S
Chapin, Edward P
Farnsworth, E I
Hackleman, P A
Hays, Alexander
Jamison, Charles D
Jackson, J L
Jackson, C F
Keim, William H
Kirk, E N
Kirby, Edward*
Lyon, Nathaniel*
Lander, F W

DECLINED APPOINTMENTS AS MAJOR-GENERAL.

Baker, Edward D
Biddle, Charles I
Brown, Harvey
Bramlette, Thomas E
Haupt, Herman
Hicks, Thomas H

MUSTERED OUT.

Garrard, Theo T
Morton, I S O
Naglee, Henry M

EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.

Basted, Richard
Buchanan, R O
Cowdin, Robert
Gilbert, C O
Hovey, C E
Haynes, J N
Krzyszowski, W
McKinstry, Justus

Phelps, John S
Foe, O M
Smith, Gustavus A
Stonington, E H
Todd, John E S
Van Vleet, Stewart
Vinton, Francis L
Williams, N G

* Killed in action or died of wounds.

Marcy, Randolph B
Naglee, James

Williams, D H

REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

Cogswell, Milton
Chambers, Alexander
Stuart, D
Sickles, D E, re-appointed
Todd, J B L
Lane, James H, cancelled
Arnold, L G, cancelled and restored to U S A
Harkin, James A, revoked
Stumbaugh, F S, revoked
Blenker, L discharged
Revere, J W, discharged

A RESOLUTION to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the Armies of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his Department since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion, which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports and documents (which) shall be arranged in their proper chronological order.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause to be printed and bound (in addition to the usual number) ten thousand copies of such correspondence, reports, and documents, in volumes of not exceeding (as near as may be) eight hundred octavo pages each, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Senate as follows, to wit: five hundred copies to the War Department; one complete copy to each State library of every State in the Union, and five complete copies to public libraries in each Congressional district of the United States, to be designated by the Representatives of the present Congress from such district; and of the remaining copies three thousand shall be for the use of members of the present Senate, and six thousand for the use of members of the present House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause a complete index of the matter contained in each volume to be prepared and inserted therein.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That all resolutions adopted by either House of Congress, at its present session, directing the printing of any of the correspondence, reports, or documents, as above contemplated, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

Approved May 19, 1864.

AN ACT to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces in the Army of the Cumberland that have served, or are now serving, as pioneers, pontooners, or engineers, to serve wherever required for three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers under the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the Regular Army.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant-General.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the staff officers of the Lieutenant-General shall be entitled to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as staff officers of the same grade on the staff of corps commanders, the same to take effect from the day of their appointment on the staff of the Lieutenant-General.

Approved, May 20, 1864.

GENERAL STEELE'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, May 9, 1864.

General Orders No. 23.

To you, troops of the Seventh Army corps, who participated in the recent campaign designed to co-operate with General Banks' movement against Shreveport, the Major-General commanding tenders his earnest, grateful thanks.

Although you were compelled to fall back without seeing the main object of the expedition accomplished, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have beaten the enemy wherever he has met you in force, and extricated yourselves from the perilous position in which you were placed by the reverses of the co-operating column. This let loose upon you a superior force of the enemy, under one of their best generals, causing the loss of your trains and the total interruption of your communications, rendering it impossible for you to obtain supplies.

You have fallen back over rivers and swamps, while pressed by a superior force of the enemy. This you have done successfully, punishing the enemy severely at the same time.

The patience with which you have endured hardships and privations, and your heroic conduct on the battle-field, have been brought to the notice of the Government, and will furnish a page in the history of this war of which you may well be proud.

F. STEELE, Major-General Commanding.

TYLER'S DIVISION AND KITCHEN'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 20.

The Major-General commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's division and Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery in the affair of yesterday evening. The gallant manner in which these commands, the greater portion being for the first time under fire, met and checked the persistent attack of a corps of the enemy, led by one of the ablest generals, justified the commanding general in this special commendation of troops, who, henceforward, will be relied upon, as were the tried veterans of the Second and Fifth corps, at the same time engaged.

By command of S. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
Brigadier-General TYLER, Commanding Division.

NEW POSTS NAMED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

General Orders No. 197.

The new posts recently established in the Department of the Northwest will be named as follows:—

The post on James River—Fort Wadsworth.
The post at Devil's Lake—Fort Hays.
The post on the Upper Missouri—Fort Rice.
The post on the Yellowstone River—Fort Stevenson.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIGEL'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,
CEDER CREEK, Va., May 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—By an order from the President of the United States I am relieved from the command of this Department. Major-General Hunter, U. S. Vols., is my successor. In leaving the troops under my immediate command I feel it my duty to give my most sincere thanks to the officers and men who have assisted me so faithfully during the last campaign. Having no other wishes or aspirations but to serve and promote the great cause which we are all bound to defend, I hope that final success may crown the indefatigable zeal and good will of this army.

F. SIGEL, Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,
MARTINSBURG, West Va., May 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—Agreeably to the order of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the

Department of West Virginia. All reports and returns will be made to headquarters of the Department, as at present directed; and all communications for the Commanding General of the Department will promptly be forwarded to him in the field. In addition to the present Department staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Halpin is announced Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Major Samuel W. Stocklin as Aide-de-Camp. And these officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

D. HUNTER, Major-Gen. Commanding.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

CIRCULAR FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
KINGSTON, Ga., May 20, 1864.

Inasmuch as an impression is afloat that the Commanding-General has prohibited the mails to and from the Army, he takes this method of assuring all officers and men that, on the contrary, he encourages them, by all his influence and authority, to keep up the most unreserved correspondence with their families and friends. Wherever they may be, Army corps and division commanders should perfect the arrangements to receive and transmit mails; and all chaplains, staff officers and captains of companies should assist the soldiers in communicating with their families.

What the Commanding-General does discourage is the existence of that class of men who will not take a musket and fight, but who follow an Army to pick up news for sale, speculating on a species of information which is dangerous to the Army and to our cause, and who are more used to bolster up idle and worthless officers than to notice the hard working and meritorious, whose modesty is generally equal to their courage, and who scorn to seek the flattery of the press.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Colonel Samuel S. Carroll, of the 8th Ohio Vols., and Captain in the 10th U. S. Infantry, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers from May 12, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the eight days battles in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Captain J. M. Eyster, 18th U. S. Infantry, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from May 21, 1864, he appear before the military commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Captain J. C. Fellen, will report in person to the Surgeon in charge of Mower U. S. General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with the 53d Co. 2d battalion, Veteran Reserve corps, relieving Captain Richard Dillon. Captain Dillon on being relieved, will report to the Provost Marshal General for duty.

Surgeon Charles Sutherland, to duty as Medical Purveyor at Washington, D. C., on being relieved at Annapolis, Md.

Storekeeper Johnson will report for duty to Surgeon Sutherland.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon J. H. Peabody, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general of the department of Kansas for duty.

DISMISSED.

Assistant Surgeon N. S. Drake, 16th New York Cavalry.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon James S. Chapman, 39th Massachusetts Vols., on account of physical disability.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Barracks at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, is hereby turned over to the Surgeon General for Hospital purposes.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AN ACT to appoint certain officers of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for and during the present insurrection, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint acting lieutenant-commanders and acting commanders, who shall have the same rate of compensation as is allowed to officers of a similar grade in the Navy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proviso in section ten, chapter one hundred and eighty-three, of an act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy, approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive, a temporary appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the Navy, from civil life, authorized by act of Congress of July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may be confirmed in said appointment in the Navy and placed in the line of promotion, from the date of said confirmation, if, upon the recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer of the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars, and a medal of honor, to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved, May 17, 1864.

AN ACT relating to appointments in the naval service and courts-martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States, above the rank of acting master, shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular Navy are required to be submitted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That naval courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave to be reduced to the rating of ordinary seamen.

Approved May 16, 1864.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, to the command of the Louisiana.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Doyle, to the Circassian.

Acting Master William Bates, to the Alabama.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, Jr., to the Manhattan.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John G. Kossmann, to the Alabama.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Loucke, to the Wamsutta.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Noyes, to the Martiniana.

Acting Master Fred. T. King, to command the Horace Beals.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Bosworth, to instruction at New York.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel C. Midlam and William H. Miller, to the Manhattan.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to temporary duty at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Acting Ensign Henry Kloeppel, to the Horace Beals.

Acting Master Richard Buck, to Philadelphia for medical survey.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade, to the command of the Commodore Jones.

Acting Master W. H. Wood, to the Niagara.

Acting Master James Ogilvie, and Acting Ensign F. H. Andall, to the Talapoosa.

Acting Ensign Rodney Browne, ordered to the *Alabama*, revoked and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Bailey Hascall, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to report to the Department.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Kinney, from the receiving ship *Princeton*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeons J. G. Bell, G. D. Buckner, and W. B. Hartman, from the receiving ship *Princeton*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeons W. R. Semans and Henry S. De Ford, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Leech, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Daniel R. Brown and Albert Taylor, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Lewis, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Master John H. Gleason, and Acting Ensign Wm. H. Penfield, from the *Daylight*, and ordered to the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Greene, from the *Iuka*, and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

Acting Master William Williams, from the *Rhode Island*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James D. Van Zandt, from the *Admiral*, and ordered to the *Onesida*, in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. K. Geben, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick M. Dearborn, from the *Daylight*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master John H. Gleason, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *Relief*.

Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. C. Winter, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William B. Emmons, from the *Bermuda*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Massasoit*, and ordered to the *Relief*.

Acting Master J. H. Gleason, from the *Relief* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Ensign Abraham J. Louch, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, from the *Southfield*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John N. Stephenson, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign W. Betts, from the *Mackinaw*, and a leave of absence of thirty days granted him.

Acting Masters C. W. Pratt, Eben Hoyt, and Gilbert Richmond, Acting Ensign Eugene Biondi, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. J. Hughes, from the *Pensacola* and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. Farrand, from the *Southfield*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign William H. Penfield, from the *Governor Buckingham*, and ordered to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Ensign C. C. Gill, from the *Wamsutta*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Ensign E. R. Warren, from the *Bermuda*, and ordered to the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Gunner Herman Peters, from the *Chenango*, and ordered to the *Patuxent*.

APPOINTED.

John H. Richards and George C. Reynolds, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

George A. Parker, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Greenville Lewis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

James Allen, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, to remain in the *Montgomery*.

Leonidas Radcliff, Burgoyne Edward Theophilus Henry, and Aaron Van Cleve, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Albert Mayer, Henry William Whiting, Gustave William Best, Charles Franklin Stroud, Amos Calender Wilcox, Robert S. Lythe, and Thomas McEwell, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Henry W. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tecumseh*.

John H. Dew, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Robert W. Clarke, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Chadburn H. Warren, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

A. F. West, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Pontotoc*.

John H. Sleaman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

James B. Johnson, and Henry Hardy, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

Homer E. Rand, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

James Nash, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Pontotoc*.

Peter Meacham, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

W. L. Pavy, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

George Barnard, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Rowland B. Brown, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Gumphert, and to remain on Board the *Atlanta*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Robert G. Lewis, and to remain in the *Water Witch*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot George B. Griffin, for duty in the *Cohasset*, North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign Luther W. Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas S. Churchill, and remain on the *Nippon*.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Michael Kirby, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master William F. Shankland, commanding Naval Battery at Seavey's Island, N. H., to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master's Mate A. O. Child, to Acting Ensign, and detached from the *Nereus*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

Acting Master's Mate Willis G. Perry, to Acting Ensign, and detached from the *Nereus*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.

Acting Ensign W. O. Putnam, to Acting Master, and remain on the *Montgomery*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Masters George W. Demott, of the *Ironsides*, and W. H. Polleys, of Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master J. O. Barclay, commanding *Commodore Jones*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wade, Acting Master Jonas S. Higbee, of the *Niagara*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Joshua Simmons of the *Poppy*.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master George W. Browne.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Hulce.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

POLLOCK RIP AND CROSS RIP LIGHTVESSELS.

BOATON, May 24, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the repairs having been nearly completed on the Pollock Rip Lightvessel, she will be replaced upon her station in a few days, and the Relief Lightvessel removed to Cross Rip Station, which position she will occupy until further notice.

The Relief is schooner-rigged with a red ball at the mainmast head, hull painted red, with "Relief," in white letters, on each side.

She will show every night from sunset to sunrise one fixed light of the natural color.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

JOHN MARSTON, Commodore, U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, 2d Dist.

FIVE FATHOM BANK LIGHTVESSEL, OFF CAPE MAY.

LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1864.

The Five Fathom Bank Lightvessel was returned to her station, off Cape May, on the 16th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
JOHN RUDD, Lighthouse Inspector.

LIGHTVESSEL AT WILLOUGHBY SPIT, CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Official notice is given that the Lightvessel exhibiting two lights at Willoughby Spit, Chesapeake Bay, has been removed for repairs, and one with a single light is placed there temporarily. So soon as the necessary repairs are made, she will be replaced, due notice of which will be given.

NORTH SEA: COAST OF BELGIUM—LIGHTVESSEL NEAR SOUTHWEST END OF WEST HINDER BANK.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, April 26, 1864.

The Belgian government has given notice that on and after the 4th day of April, 1864, a Lightvessel will be placed near the SW end of the West Hinder Bank, off the coast of Belgium.

The light is on the revolving principle, showing successively two white lights and one red light, at intervals of half a minute. It is elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The vessel, having a skeleton framework in the form of a pyramid at the masthead, is painted black with red streaks, and "West Hinder" in large white letters on her sides, and lies in 17 fathoms low water springs, hard gray sand, about 6 cables from the S end of the bank.

Nieuport Lightvessel bears S by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, distant 18 miles.
Dunkirk Lightvessel S $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Red Buoy on the NE end of the East Dyck Bank S $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

South Foreland Lightvessel W southerly, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Gallop Lightvessel NNW northerly, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
North Hinder Lightvessel NE $\frac{1}{2}$ N northerly, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Ostend Lightvessel S $\frac{1}{2}$ E nearly, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Outer Buoy at the Entrance to the Wierling Channel E by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S nearly, 25 miles.

The vessel is in—
Latitude..... 51 22 30 N.
Longitude..... 2 26 26 E of Greenwich.

The Black Buoy at about 2 cables WNW of the Lightvessel still remains.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19 20 W in 1864.
By command of their Lordships
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

BUOYS OFF YARMOUTH.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that consequently upon alterations in the Calstar and Scroby Shoals, it has been found necessary to move the following Buoys:—

CAISTAR SHOAL BUOY.

This Buoy has been removed about 3 cables length NE $\frac{1}{2}$ N of its former position, and now lies in 6 fathoms low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

St. Peter's Church in line with the Roman Catholic Chapel, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S, southerly.

The Water Works Column at Calstar in line with Calstar East Mill, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Inner Barber Buoy, NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E, distant 8-10ths mile.
Middle Scroby Buoy, ENE easterly, distant 1 2-10ths of a mile.
West Scroby Buoy, SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ E, distant 9-10ths of a mile.

SCROBY FORT BUOY.

This Buoy has been removed about 1 cables length W by N from its former position, and now lies in 6 fathoms low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearing:—

St. Peter's Church just open to the S of the Highest Mill at Yarmouth, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The Southernmost Mill at Gorleston on with the Pilot House on the Pierhead, W $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

SW Scroby Buoy, N $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
Scroby Spit Buoy, S.
St. Nicholas Lightvessel, W by S.

By order P. H. BERTHOX, Secretary.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Naval Depot formerly at Calro, has been removed to Mound City.

Side-wheel steamer *Pontotoc*, 10, went into commission at Portland last week, and was hauled into the stream.

The machinery of iron-clad *Dunderberg* necessary to be put on board the vessel before she is launched, is nearly completed and will be put in next week.

The iron-clad *Oneto* was launched from the Niles Works, Cincinnati, on Saturday, 21st inst., at three o'clock P. M. The launch was in every respect a success.

The Department has received information of the capture, on the coast of Texas, of the English schooner *Laura* and the *Fanny*, by the U. S. gunboat *Owasco*. The captures were made in the middle of last month.

The U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, which has been thoroughly repaired at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, left there last week Friday for Fort Mifflin, where she received her complement of powder, and sailed on Saturday for a foreign station.

The following named vessels were at Key West on the 9th inst. :—
Flagship *Dale*, steamers *Fort Henry*, *Stars* and *Stripes*, *Clyde* and *Galena*. The *Huntsville* sailed on the 7th inst., for Havana, for repair. The *Stars* and *Stripes* would follow soon.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture recently, off Mobile Bar, of the schooner *Judson*, with forty bales of cotton on board. She had run out of Mobile during the previous night. The master and crew profess to be Union men.

The new steam revenue cutter *Wyanda* is now lying at the Washington Navy Yard. She is the first in commission of six of the same class ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury last year. She was built by Messrs. John F. Fardy & Bro., of Baltimore, is three hundred and sixty tons, carries six guns, and is a fine specimen of naval architecture.

By order of Brigadier-General Hatch the following uniform has been adopted in the Department of the South for the Masters of Armed Transports: Coat dark blue cloth or fannel, with Artillery buttons. Cuffs, single stripe gold lace, 1 4 inch wide, arranged with single knot. Senior Masters, two stripes. Shoulder straps, similar to that of Ensign in the Navy, bars longitudinal.

The services of Acting Ensign W. C. Hanford being needed by the Navy Department, he has been relieved from duty at the Headquarters of the Department of the South. The following appointments on the Staff of Department Commander, are announced: John H. Mars, Esq., Chief Marine Engineer; Acting Ensign Cecil C. Nell, U. S. N., A. D. C., and Sup. of Armed Transports.

The following vessels are being repaired in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The *Ascutey*, foot of Ninth street; the *Kensington*, at the Fulton Iron Works; the *Nyack* and *Shawmut*, at the Atlantic Dock; the *Tallahome*, at Twenty-third street; the

Vanderbilt, near the foot of Jackson street; the *Winoska* and *Peoria*, at Delancy street.

SECRETARY Welles has issued an order, dismissing from the service Acting Master Edward Jones and Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. M. Harlin from the navy for maltreatment of a sailor by the former, and an attempt to screen the offender by the latter. The Secretary's order concludes as follows: "Persons enlisted in the naval service may be assured that their complaints of maltreatment, properly made and forwarded, will receive due attention from the department; and the laws enacted for their protection will be strictly, and in such cases as this summarily, enforced."

WORK at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is progressing rapidly. The large steamer *Neshamony*, now building at the upper ship house, has received her planking, and workmen are now engaged at laying the deck. The monitor *Tonawanda* is attached to one of the wharves. Workmen are engaged at the interior. The deck will soon be planked. The steamers *Fantic*, *Shenandoah*, *James Adger*, and *Saratoga*, will be ready for active service and sail by the end of this month. The *Junata* is lying at Kaighn's Point receiving her machinery. The monitor which is being built at the ship house at Kaighn's Point will be ready for launching in a few weeks.

THE U. S. supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West commanding, arrived off the Philadelphia navy yard last week Saturday, from the South Atlantic blockading squadron. The *Massachusetts* brought up 400 passengers, comprising officers, invalids, and discharged men. She also brought up two monitor smoke-stacks, and some deck-plates, one torpedo from St. Johns, Fla., broken shot from the decks of iron-clads, and various other curiosities, for exhibition at the Sanitary Fair. The smoke-stacks have been perforated in every part by the rebels.

THE following vessels are now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing repairs, or just in commission and awaiting orders: The *Susquehanna*, *Merrimack*, Acting Master Rodgers; *Chenango*, *Magnolia*, Acting Lieutenant Cheeseman; *Marblehead*, *Talapoosa*, *Flambeau*, *R. E. Cuyler*, Commander Downs; *Iuka*, recently in commission, Lieutenant Rogers commanding; *Snowdrop*, Acting Master Carlin; *Augusta*, Commander Corbin; *Shamrock*, *Maumee*, *Chicopee*, Commander Harrell; *Banshee*, *Pavlozel*, *Kalmia*, formerly called the *Innes*; *Pensacola*, *Galatea*, Commander Guest, recently in from blockade duty, and needing repairs; *Bienville*, *Rachael Seaman*, and the supply steamers *Newbern* and *Union*. The monitor *Manhattan* is in the dry-dock and being painted. The iron-clad *Miantonomah* is rapidly approaching completion. The *Mohican* is under the shears, preparatory to receiving her new boilers and armament. The *Iroquois*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Philadelphia Yard, is now lying off the Battery, and will be taken to the Yard in a few days. The mortar schooner *John Griffiths* arrived on the 21st, from duty in the East Gulf Squadron, and sailed again on the 25th. The *Sea Foam*, arriving on the 18th; the *Oreio* on the 24th, and the mortar schooner *Henry James*, Acting Ensign L. B. King commanding, from Pensacola, the 23d, all sailed on the 25th. The old frigate *Savannah*, now a school ship for officers, has been hauled out into the stream, and is now at her Summer moorings. A detachment of seamen from the *North Carolina* will be sent to Portsmouth to man the *Colorado*.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL TOTTEN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON,
April 27, 1864.

At a special meeting of the Lighthouse Board, held on the 26th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Lighthouse Board feel most deeply the loss sustained by the branch of the public service under their charge, in the death of Brevet Major-General JOSEPH GILBERT TOTTEN, who has been one of the most useful and active members of the Board from its first appointment in pursuance of law in 1851, under the Secretary of the Treasury, as a temporary Board of Inquiry into the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States, through all the years of organization of the establishment and of the executive duties.

Resolved, That the high scientific attainments, the admirable administrative qualities, the perfect knowledge of general principles, and attention to every minute detail of the system, impressed the mental and moral qualities of General TOTTEN upon his associates in a way to make his mind eminently a leading one of the Board; while his suavity, patience, perfect amiability and retiring modesty, rendered him one of the most charming of associates in executing work to which he was so much more than sufficient.

Resolved, That in the discharge of the duties of the first Board, the resulting organization, the adoption of the present system of lighting by lenses; the subject of construction, theoretical and practical, and the use of materials, the experienced and experimental knowledge of General TOTTEN were of the highest value to the Board, and his careful applications of the sciences were of the greatest importance to the Lighthouse system, and that in the large qualities of common sense in all the transactions of the Board, general as well as technical, and in his high sense of justice, directing great mental power, the Board constantly felt the support of General TOTTEN, as one to be relied upon for guidance in all difficult questions of administration.

Resolved, That the affectionate qualities of General TOTTEN's heart so endeared him to his colleagues, that in now expressing themselves in regard to his death they are fully prepared to share to the utmost the deep grief of his family, to whom they offer their sincere condolence for the loss of one not to be replaced, but to be ever mourned as the true, devoted, and sincere friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of General TOTTEN, and to the Hon. Secretary of War and Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Resolved further, That these proceedings be published.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Rear-Admiral, Chairman.
A. D. BACHE, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.
JOSEPH HENRY, Sec. Smithsonian Institute.
HARTMANN BACH, Colonel of Engineers.
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1864.

SIR:—I regret that I did not receive the resolutions of the Lighthouse Board upon the decease of General TOTTEN, until to-day.

Without the same opportunities of forming a correct judgment of the merits of the lamented General, my own estimate of them corresponded with that of the members of the Board, and my sympathies with them in sorrow for the loss which the Department and the country has sustained, are profound and sincere.

Yours, very truly,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
Admiral SHUBRICK, Chairman Lighthouse Board.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant-Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Dix, has been ordered to report for duty to Major-General Hunter.

OBITUARY.

OFFICIAL intelligence has been received, through the Surgeon-General's Office, under date of 20th May 1864, of the decease of Assistant Surgeon JOHN T. REILLY, U. S. Army, aged twenty-nine years, at Helena, Arkansas, after a "few hours' illness." It is but just to the memory of this distinguished young officer, a grandson of Major WILLIAM REILLY, of the Army of the Revolution, whose virtues and patriotism he fully inherited, to state that he was brave, talented, and noble, that he was enthusiastic in the cause of the Union. Appalled by no danger on the field of battle, he discharged his duties under every exposure faithfully to his country and to the Army. He was present in all of the seven days battle before Richmond, and complimented by General HANCOCK in general orders at Williamsburgh in volunteering to convey an order in the heat of the engagement. He was also at Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburgh, &c., in all of which he was attached to the regular artillery, commanded by the brave and distinguished Captain (now General) AYRES. Affectionate and warm in his attachments to his family (a widowed mother and sister), and faithful in all his friendships with his brother officers, his memory will long be cherished and his virtues remembered.

J. H. R.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see the "Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 363 BROADWAY, cor. FRANKLIN-ST.

MAY 23, 1864.

This Bank has a cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and will commence business in the new Banking Rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, on this day, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts, and will discount business paper, and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This Bank will have a large deposit from Country Banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States, and depository of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount.

We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this city.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, No. 374 to 380 Broadway.

GEORGE A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers dry goods, No. 81 Franklin-street.

B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, up holsters, No. 369 Broadway.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, wholesale grocers, No. 14 and 16 Beaver-street.

SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hall, Constable & Arnold, attorneys, No. 18 Wall-street.

CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., manufacturers of shirts, No. 377 Broadway.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE, shoe manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-street.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Newell & Smith, silks, &c., No. 333 Broadway.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

The best Pens in the World.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the same according to description, viz:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PE

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For \$0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$2 25 a No. 6 Pen; \$2 75 a No. 7 Pen; \$3 25 a No. 8 Pen; \$4 a No. 9 Pen; \$5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For \$1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For \$2 a No. 4 Pen; for \$2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for \$2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for \$3 50 a No. 7 Pen; for \$4 a No. 8 Pen; for \$5 a No. 9 Pen; and for \$6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pen wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of \$12, of 15 per cent. on \$24, and of 20 per cent. on \$40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

706 BROADWAY, 706 CRONDALE'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS AND SEATS.

Are now everywhere introduced. For the Army and Navy, these Mattresses are a first-rate article. For less than half cost of hair, the most durable, healthy, comfortable and practical mattress will be used. A rolling mattress, weight 11 lbs., waterproof and soft, for the Army Officers; a ship's bunka-rolling mattress, weight 5 and 6 lbs., 4 inches in diameter, for Navy Officers and Sailors. The stuffing is always clean and elastic, never required to be repaired and is entirely free from moisture or vermin.

706 BROADWAY, 706 CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229 Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st., BALTIMORE.

Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epulettes, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

POPULAR, PATRIOTIC & HOME SONGS.

NEARLY 200 FOR 12 CENTS.

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK.

Part 1.—Containing all the best song of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Parts 2 and 3.—Containing the Words of Popular Songs that have appeared since the publication of the First Part, together with numerous other favorites. Price of each part, 12 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A.M., 18th June, 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixd—of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the Inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security—twenty per cent.—will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the Inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity, or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guaranty, and certificate is here-with given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver ——— thousand tons of ——— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ———, at the rate of ——— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to ——— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 24th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed), A. B.

(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, and of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ———, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 18th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.

(Place.) (Signed), E. E.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, ——— and ———, are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate Cure. HEGEMAN'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 25, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 7th was

\$44,606,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth National Bank of New York, Pine street.

Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th Av. and Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.

New York Nat. Exchange Bank, 124 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositories of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ARMY AND NAVY
UNIFORMS,
Of the best
INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KERSEYS,
READY MADE
AND
MADE TO ORDER.
—BY—
MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,
192 Washington Street, Boston.

MILITARY GOODS.
E. R. BOWEN,
30 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET,
(Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.
SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
CARTRIDGES AND RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.
BELTS, HATS, GAUNTLETS, SHOULDER STRAPS,
SASHES, CAPS, FLAPS, HATBANDS, &c., &c.
PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.
BUCKLE GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA
GOODS.
HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES,
and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.
The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at
lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

MILITARY AND NAVY
EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.
The above named goods on hand and made to order
in elegant style, consisting of
Swords, Epaulettes, Cords,
Sashes, Gauntlets, Laces,
Belts, Shoulder Straps, Buttons,
Spurs, Embroideries, Bindings.
Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.
MASONIC & ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA.
Military and Masonic BOOKS.
Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Warehouses, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply
demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the fore-
most artists of the day, who claim for them excellence
of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtainable by
any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of
the Chickering Pianos has severely tested their mus-
ical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice
of the very flattering estimation in which they are
held.
Messrs. C. & S. have been awarded 50 PRIZE
MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of
their manufacture, their claims resting upon the com-
bined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of
tone, and elasticity of touch.

BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK
PAY, &c.—Bounties of all kinds, Back Pay and
Prize Money promptly collected and cashed. Blank
and full instructions sent to all parts of the country.
Advances made upon officers' pay rolls.
ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
243 Broadway, opposite the Park, New York.
Refer by permission to
Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U.S.A.; Hon. John
Conness, U.S. Sen.; Hon. R. F. Andrews, Surveyor
of Port; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., N.Y.; Hon. John
Keyser, N.Y.; Hon. James Kelly, N.Y.; B. Lewis,
Esq., Pres. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank; E. D. Brown,
Esq., Pres. Mech. & Traders' Bank; Hon. E. Van
Buren, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. John W. Geary, U.S.A.;
Hon. Ira Harris, U.S. Sen.; John J. Phelps, Esq., N.Y.;
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60 of 400 pounds.
60 of 300 pounds.
60 of 200 pounds.
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